CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & CO., Limited, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,195—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1890.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 57, per Hhd.

The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th Aug.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd „
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W.F.Browne	29th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th „
				Saturday.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	14th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	28th „
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

OCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 1st 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Vallusching	3,800	550	21st Aug. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
23rd July, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railwa Fare from Marseilles to London.

"Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a. m."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A.Buck	4,100	500	about 12th Aug.

THIS Steamer has accomodation for a Limited number of passengers at moderate rates, does not carry surgeon or stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

For further particulars., apply to,

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th July, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "SWORDSMAN," Captain DELTEFSIN, which has arrived here, will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about the 11th August, 1890. Mozambique and Ibo Cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.

93, Bazaar Gate.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a. m., on 10th AUGUST, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 6th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 16th August.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 30th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th August, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE LIQUEURS, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but, owing to the high prices of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands and obtained from the source direct.

	Per bottle, Cash. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
Benedictine	6	8	3	12
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	6	12	3	12
Do. do. Yellow.	7	0	3	14
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	3	4	...	
Crême de Cacao	4	0	...	
Crême de Noyeau (Best)	4	0	2	4
Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	5	8	2	12
Kummel	4	4	...	
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	4	4	2	4
Celestine	6	8	3	12
Peach Brandy	5	8	3	0

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
Angostura Bitters	...		25	0
Orange Bitters	25	0	14	0
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s Pomalo and Orange Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s Wine Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s	½ pints		13	0
Ginger Brandy	27	0	...	
Orange Brandy	31	0	...	
Orange Wine	16	0	...	
Ginger Wine	16	0	...	
Milk Punch, Treacher and Co.'s	25	0	...	
Vermouth, French	17	0	...	
Vermouth, Italian	18	0	...	

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PRICES of all our ARTICLES, including, Wines, Provisions, Glassware, Electroplated ware, etc, have undergone a great Reduction in order to give the advantage of the favourable rate of Exchange to all our constituents both local and mofussil.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

ABU HOTEL.

AT MOUNT ABU RAJPUTANA.

A GREAT REDUCTION has been made for the coming slack season, till January next.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S CIGARS,

FOR SALE AT THE
ESPLANADE, HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas for carriage &c

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificient and a charming view all round.

Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

CHARLES & CO.

TINSMITHS, COPPERSMITH AND ELECTROPLATERS.

HEAD OFFICE : BYCULLA, BRANCH OFFICE : MEDOW STREET, FORT.

CHARLES & Co., beg to inform Managers of Hotels, Messes, Clubs and the public in general that they undertake to Electroplate Household Articles. The services of an experienced hand have been secured.

In prices we defy competition.

A trial order solicited. Outstations orders will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES. Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. Grindlay & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of post.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER AND Co. have the pleasure to announce a reduction in the prices of Wines, Spirits, Stores, etc., etc.

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz Pints. Rs.	a.
19	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Chablis ...	10	8
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.			
20	0	.. Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Beaune ...	11	0
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
24	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Macon ...	13	0
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
22	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Pommard...	12	0
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
32	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Chambertin	17	0
			This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
20	0	... Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac ...	11	0
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
23	0	... Superior	... SAUTERNE	...From the Bordeaux Dist.	13	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
32	0	... Haut	... SAUTERNE	...Very rich and fine	17	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

GUARANTEED QUALITY

PARAGON FRAMES. (FOX'S)

NATURAL SELECTED STICKS AND HANDLES.

	Rs.
Gent's Rich Twill (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S STEEL PARAGON FRAMES. Will Fold Small, Neat, Natural Handles	Rs. 12-0 and 14 8
Gent's Rich Spitalfield's Twill Silk (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S Steel Paragon Frames, Extra Light Small Folding Fashionable Umbrella, Special Selected Sticks and Handles	Rs. 15-8 and 17 0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or refere [illegible]

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

WATERPROOFS!

WATERPROOFS!

WE are now offering FOR SALE our Stock of WATERPROOF Garments at 15 per cent. discount per cash off, the following prices :—

THERE ARE NO BETTER GOODS IN INDIA.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each	16	8
Cap to match the above... Rs. 3 8. Leggings... per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rain, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c. ... each	25	0
Brown Cashmere Inverness Capes. A special article, will last for years ...	35	0
"Regimental Capes," Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta, best quality, made, will never stick, all sizes ...	45	0
Fawn Twilled Serge Coats, Waterproofing between two Cloths, Perfect Ventilation, the Best Waterproof Garment made ...	45	0
Tan Canvas Waterproof Leggings, for lacing ... pair	6	8
Waterproof Tan Canvas Hold-alls, for Travellers ... from	18	8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48 in. ...	15	8
60 in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths ... per yard	5	8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid ...	18	8

THORPE & Co.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR HIGH CLASS WATCHES OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.

THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES, To be provided with ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.

Including their last improvement, *viz.*, A GOLD HAIRSPRING, And their MAXIMUM Variation, IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of PRESENTATION WATCHES, REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES, In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

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JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.

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KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE subjoined SPECIALTIES are well worth the careful notice of our Constituents. Every care and attention is employed in their preparation, and they are guaranteed as being equal to anything imported :—

KEMP'S Alterative Powder, Re. 1-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Antidysenteric Pills, As. 14 bottle.
KEMP'S Areca-nut Tooth Paste, Re. 1 pot.
KEMP'S Aromatized Castor Oil, Re. 1-4 bottle.
KEMP'S Arrowroot and Bael, Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Arrowroot and Pomegranate, Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Brilliantine, Re. 1-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Brown Windsor Soap, As. 10 and Re. 1-4 packet.
KEMP'S Camphorated Myrrh Dentifrice, tin As. 10, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Chemical Food, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 bot.
KEMP'S Chlorodyne, As. 12, Rs. 2, and Rs. 4 bot.
KEMP'S Cold Cream, Re. 1 pot.
KEMP'S Complexion Fluid, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Dialysed Iron, As. 12 and Re. 1-8 bot.
KEMP'S Digestive Tablets, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Easton's Syrup, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 bot.
KEMP'S Edina Whisky, Rs. 27-8 doz.
KEMP'S Extract of Meat, Re. 1-4 bottle.
KEMP'S Fever Drops, Rs. 2 bottle.
KEMP'S Fever Saline, Re. 1-4 bottle.
KEMP'S Floral Mouth Elixir, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 bottle.
KEMP'S Gymkhana Bouquet, Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Ginger Essence, Re. 1 and Rs. 2 bottle.
KEMP'S Hair Dye, Rs. 2 case.
KEMP'S Hair Douche, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Insect Powder, As.12, Re.1-6, & Rs.2-8 tin
KEMP'S Iodized Sarsaparilla, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Jeweller's Rouge, As. 12 bottle.
KEMP'S Juice of Rhinacanthus, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Kino Lozenges, As. 12 bottle.
KEMP'S Lavender Water, Re. 1-4, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3 bottle.
KEMP'S Limejuice and Glycerine, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Marking Ink, As. 8 phial.
KEMP'S Mutton Extract, Rs. 3 bottle.
KEMP'S Nutritive Elixir, Rs. 2 bottle.
KEMP'S Nutritive Extract, Re. 1 and Rs. 2 bottle.
KEMP'S Ovoid Pills, all kinds, see List.
KEMP'S Oils, various, see List.
KEMP'S Peppermint Crystal, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Pomades, various, for the Hair, As. 12 bottle.
KEMP'S Quinine Wine, Rs. 22 doz.
KEMP'S Rhamnus Frangula, Re. 1-12 bottle.
KEMP'S Rheumatikon, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Ros Alpinus, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Sarsaparilla, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Syrups, various, see List.
KEMP'S Taraxacum and Podophyllin, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Universal Remedies, see List.
KEMP'S Vermin Exterminator, As. 12 bottle.
KEMP'S Vivone, Rs. 2, doz. bottles.
KEMP'S Writing Ink, Re. 1 per bottle.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S "DRESS, VISITING & LOUNGE." "SUPERIOR FIT & FINISH" — SUITS

THE SUMMER DESIGNS for 1890. "IMMENSE CHOICE." ALL TEXTURES.

"HIGH 'CLASS' GOODS" "AT LOWEST PRICES."

		Rs.
DRESS SUITS	from	Rs. 85
VISITING SUITS	„ „	68
LOUNGE SUITS	„ „	40

"SPECIALITE"—FOR RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890). "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." - Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system,"—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B. A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory,"—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis. Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq: Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. Norton, 249½ High Holborn London, Eng.

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THE MACIVOR Line s.s. "EUROPA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW *via* KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their Risk and Expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th August, 1890.

Is easy to handle, and gives sharp Negatives.
Will satisfy every Amateur Photographer.

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
HAND-CAMERA.

MADE of the finest black walnut wood. The size of Camera is ONLY 5½ by 3 by 3¾, yet it takes 12 Pictures 2¾ by 3¼, without re-charging. Fitted with RAPID RECTILINEAR LENS, INSTANTANEOUS and TIME SHUTTERS and VIEW FINDERS. Specially suitable for Lantern Sticks, Groups, and Views, Near and Far, Moving or Standing, Always in Focus, and is the Smallest, Lightest, and the most Efficient Hand Camera made. Price, complete in Cases, with 1 dozen extra Rapid Plates, Rs. 37-8.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Badham Pile and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August, 1890, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1890.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. MACKENZIE.
Chairman,

Bombay, 26th July, 1890.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 30th July to 6th August, 1890, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 103 Military Messes and twenty-five Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
SACCONE & Co.	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of MARGARIDA CONCEICAO DE FARIA, late of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant deceased, who died at Bombay, aforesaid on or about the 26th day of September, 1889, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted on the 28th day of November, 1889, by the High Court at Bombay, to LUIS PHILIPPE DO ROZARIO one of the Executors named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at No. 2, Mount Road, Bombay, on or before the 8th September next, at, the expiration of which time the Executor will distribute the Assets to the Person or Persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having Property of her in their hands are hereby required to Pay their Debts or Hand over such Property to the said Executor.—Dated this 5th day of August, 1890.

LUIS PHILLIPPE DO ROZARIO,
Executor of the Estate of M. C. de Faria deceased.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of GEORGE WELLINGTON MOSSOP, late of Kati Kati in the Provincial District of Auckland in the Colony of New Zealand, European farmer, deceased, (who died at Kati Kati aforesaid on or about the 3rd day of August, 1889) and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will and Codicil annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 2nd day of August 1890, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SWADE BROWN of Bombay, attorneys of the said Court and two of the constituted attorneys of CHARLES STEPHEN ALLEN MOSSOP and THOMAS JOHN MULVANY, the executors named in the said Will for their use and benefit and limited until they or either of them shall obtain Probate of the said Will granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency), are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Swade Brown on their behalf at their Office No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 22nd day of September, 1890; as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Swade Brown as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Charles Stephen Allen Mossop and Thomas John Mulvany as the persons thereto entitled or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 5th day of August, 1890.

CONROY & BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the estate of JOHN HAUGHTON, formerly of Christ Church in the Country of Hants, but late of Saint Katharines Savernake Forest, near Marlborough, in the County of Welts, Ma or General on the retired list of her Majesty's Royal Regiment of Artillery, European, deceased, (who died at saint Katherines Savernake Forest aforesaid on or about the 26th day of August, 1889) and Letters of administration with a copy of his Will annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 2nd day of August, 1890 granted by the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, of AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SWADE BROWN of Bombay, attorneys of the said Court and the constituted attorneys of JOHN WELBY HAUGHTON, one of the Executors named in the said Will for his use and benefit and limited until he and PENELOPE HAUGHTON, the other Executor named in the said Will or either of them shall obtain Probate of the said Will granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency), are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors, for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Swade Brown on their behalf at their office No. 2, Green street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 22nd day of September, 1890, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Swade Brown as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said John Welby Haughton as the person thereto entitled or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Date this 5th day of August, 1890.

CONROY & BROWN.
Administrators Solicitors.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

ARIEL ESTATER.
LADY FLOATING IN MID AIR.

Who whilst plunged in a deep Magnetic sleep floats gracefully in the air unsupported by any wires and replies to questions put. This Lady who was exhibited before wondering thousands every night in the Royal Tivoli Gardens, Calcutta, was commented on as being "a marvel"?? No one should therefore fail to see.

THE EXHIBITION OF
THE BODYLESS LADY

has been discontinued and a much more wonderful and marvellous scene substituted. Open from 4 to 7 and 8 to 10 p.m., EVERY DAY up to and inclusive the 9th instant.

ADMISSION, ANNAS 4 ONLY.

BALMATHA WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT AND "BASEL MISSION" CLOTHS.

THE Undersigued have much pleasure in intimating that, owing to increased demand for the above Cloths, they have opened a Separate Department for them at No. 27, Hummum Street, where the celebrated "HAND-MADE MISSION" SHIKAR CLOTHS, TWEEDS, GINGHAMS, DAMASK and DIAMOND TABLE LINEN, &c., may be had at the same rates as from the Factory.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Mission Industrial Establishment

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not Exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"BURGUNDIES," especially suitable during the rains. *Macon, Beaune, Pommard, Chablis, Chambertin*, imported direct from Nuits, (Cote d' Or) by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

JES McCAHE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above makers GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

WATCHMAKERS of Bombay and Out-Stations are informed that a large and complete Stock of best Quality Watch and Clock MATERIALS and TOOLS could be had, either Retail or Wholesale, at a very moderate rate of JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

POONA.—TO BE LET for any period, portion of large Bungalow, with good garden, stabling, outhouses, &c. Rent very moderate. Apply by letter to "X. Y. Z." care of this paper.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLE, by J. Wright, London, 9' by 4½' Slate Bed, Mahogany Stand, complete with 3 Balls, 12 Cues, 1 Rest, and 1 Marking Board. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BANJOES, GUITARS, FLUTES, VIOLINS and all Musical Instruments. The largest, best selected and most moderately priced collection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row. Bombay.

THE "EDINA" LODGE I. O. G. T. will give a CONCERT on the 13th instant. The I. O. G. T. choir will be in attendance.

WANTED, LOAN of Rupees 20 to 25,000 on landed Property Stock and Good-Will of business. Interest reasonable, "L," care of this paper.

WANTED, a SECRETARY, knowing English, Marathi and accounts. Salary Rs. 30 to 45. Apply with certificates to CHAIRMAN, Kurla Municipality.

WANTED an ENGINEER and MILL WRIGHT for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill at Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 250, also wanted one CARDING and SPINNING Master for the same Mill, salary Rs. 300 per month. Apply to "B. L.," care of this paper.

MLLE. H. KRAUS, FRENCH MILLINER, is now offering her Selected Stock for sale either separately or entirely, consisting of stylishly trimmed and untrimmed Hats and Bonnets for Ladies and Children, Feathers, Veiling, Rich Laces, and a Handsome Assortment of Sash and other Ribbons. IMMENSE REDUCTION, for cash only. An early Inspection is invited.—Albert Buildings, 1st Floor, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN,' *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JAMBOOL and GLUTEN BISCUITS, for the cure of Diabetes. Charcoal Biscuits, for Dyspepsia.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALAS AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—A fine collection just to hand, suitable to every one. Prices moderate.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 1,0 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

CALADIUMS, Gladioli, Begonias, Gloxinias, Loose Seeds, Garden Pumps and other Garden Sundries Price Lists free. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

BROWN OXFORD SHOES Rs. 10-8, Brown Lace Boots Rs. 12-8, Boots and Shoes of every description.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

RECEIVED new improved heavy AIR GUNS NO and 2 B, with extra sight. Never imported into India before. Dead shot at 100 yds. Large bore with case complete Rs. 85. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2 : Postage, 4 Annas.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper-storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great pots; by W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PRIME ENGLISH OATS.—Can be supplied as required from 1st August next in sacks of about 160 lbs each. Orders for the same registered by LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week: contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

NOTICES.

MARCKS & CO. LD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MARCKS & Co., Ld., will be held at their Registered Office, No. 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1890, at 4 p.m., to transact the usual annual business The Dividend declared will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 11th August, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from the 4th to the 11th, inst.

By Order of the Board,
C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 2nd, August 1890.

ARMY NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

105, VICTORIA STREET.

OPENS INDIAN DEPOTS next month. Not issuing shares but general public and native noblemen and gentlemen will be admitted as ticket holders.

THE VOLKARTS UNITED PRESS Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

1ST. TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of a PRESS HOUSE in the Khandeish Districts.

2ND. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept any or the lowest Tender.

3RD. The Plans of the Buildings may be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where tenders should be lodged before noon of 6th August, 1890.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th July, 1890.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 16th August, 1890, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1890.

2ND.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 23rd August, 1890, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th July, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 290 tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut Poonwood, or Benteak Timber.

Specification and Form of Tender with particulars of delivery may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, and in case of failure on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the Contract and forfeit the Deposit, without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th July, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 492 OF 1877.

NUSSERWANJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFIROZE of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Dady Sett Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and PESTONJEE DADABHOY MOOLAFIROZE, also of Bombay Parsee residing, at Tardeo, outside the Fort, the administrator of the Estate of DADABHOY PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE deceased ....Plaintiff.

vs.

DOSSIBAI, widow and administratrix with the will annexed of MANECKJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE, deceased, and JIWANAI, alias JELLOOBAI, daughter and legal heir and representative of HORMASJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE deceased, both of Bombay Parsees residing, there at Dady Sett Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff Pestonjee Dadabhoy Moolaferoze, and of Edaljee Nusserwanjee Moolaferoze, administrator of the property and credits of Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze, the first Plaintiff who is died, and of the abovenamed Defendants Dossibai, widow and administratrix with the will annexed of Maneckjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased. and Jiwanai alias Jelloobai daughter and legal heir and representative of Hormasjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, or any of them in all that piece of Fazandaree land or ground with the messuage and premises standing thereon situate on the southern side of the Agiary Lane, in Dazarwady in the subdistrict of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement tow hundred and fifty-seven square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 123, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the said Agiary Lane and Dady Sett' Fire Temple, on or towards the south by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the east by a public passage called Cavel Street, and on or towards the west by the house of Muncherjee Rustomjee Bharoocha and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the family of Pestonjee Rustomjee Moolaferoze deceased, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, attorneys for the Defendent Dossibai, widow and administration with the will annexed of Maneckjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, No. 29, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of June, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 142 OF 1884.

RAHIMABAI, Widow and Executrix of the Will of HAJEE HAROON MAHOMED, MAHOMEDAN inhabitant, residing at Don Tad 1st Street, House No. 13, without the Fort ....Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF bin HAJIANI and HAJEE HASSUM HAJEE ABDULA NURANI MAHOMEDAN inhabitants of Bombay, and Executors with the Plaintiff of the Will of HAJEE HAROON MAHOMED, both residing at Memon Mohola, without the Fort ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. The following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in two Lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff Rahimabai, Widow and Executrix of Hajee Haroon Mahomed and of the abovenamed Defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Hassum Haji Abdula Nurani, Executors of Hajee Haroon Mahomed or any of them in the following properties, namely :—

LOT No I.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground together with the remains of the Chawl, lately standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Dadur Road, leading from Parel to Dadur, in the subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement five thousand four hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 534, 539, New No. 12547, New Survey Nos. 1-1981 2-1981 and 3-1981 and by the Collector of Municipal rates under ward Nos, 439 and 442, street Nos. 72 and 75, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north, west and south by the Batty fields of Navalchund Heerachund, on on or towards the east by the said Dadur Road, and which said land and ground is in the occupation of the Defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Hassum Haji Abdula Nurani.

LOT No II.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground together with the remains of the two Chawls lately standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Dadur Road, leading from Parel to Dadur in the subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement twelve thousand one hundred and eight-eight square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 7,483, 519, 520, 528, 529, 555 and 556, New Nos. 11874 12488, 12525, 12530 and 12531 and New Survey Nos. 1'3'5-1996 and 2-1996, and by the Collector of Municipal rates under ward Nos. 504, 505 and 508, street Nos. 137, 138 and 141, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Batty ground of Muncherjee Bomonjee, on or towards the south by the property of Essack Moosa, on or towards the east by the said Dadur Road, and on or towards the west by the G. I. P. Railway line, and which said land and ground is in the occupation of the defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Kassum Haji Abdula Nurani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. H. Bicknell, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, Eldon Road, No. 3, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of June, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

NOTICES.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lower Hall of the Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August 1890, at 5-30 p.m.,

A full attendance of Members is requested.

J. P. MACKESON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay. 28th July, 1890.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at the Bombay Custom House in the Reporter General's Department, a few spare copies of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay, for the official year 1889-90.

PRICE PER COPY; Rs. 3-6-0.

F. A. HILL.
For Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt Opium and Abkari.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1890.

COUNTRY COAL.

RAILWAYS Agents, Gas Managers and other Coal Consumers are advised that the NEW BEERBHOOM COAL COMPANY, Ld, has available for immediate delivery the favorite Coals of Borrea and Behooi Mines.

A. R. McKINTOSH & Co.
Managing Agent, New Beerbhoom Coal Co. Ld., Calcutta.
30th July, 1890.

THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter dated 3rd September, 1888.

"The liability of shareholders is limited by the Charter to the amount of their shares remaining uncalled."

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT :
Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON, Bart, C.I.E.
VICE PRESIDENT :
The most Honourable The Marquis of LORNE, K.T.

Sir THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, Bart.
General Sir DONALD M. STEWART, Bart, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Sir JOHN KIRK, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
General Sir ARNOLD B. KEMBALL, R.A., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Lieut General Sir LEWIS PELLY, M.P., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Colonel Sir FRANCIS De WINTON, R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
W. BURDETT COUTTS, Esqre, M.P.
ALEXANDER L. BRUCE, Esqre.
JAMES M. HALL, Esqre.
ROBERT P. HARDING, Esqre.
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THE recent agreement made between the British and German Governments has secured for the administration of this Company immense additional rich new Territories, and the Directors have decided to issue seventy thousand new shares of £20 each to enable the Company to develope and administer these new Territories on a plan exactly similar to that carried out by the East India Company. Of these seventy thousand shares ten to fifteen thousand are meantime reserved for applications from India and these applications will be received by

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Calcutta

THE EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY Co., LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,250.

HEAD OFFICE BOARD.

G. W. Campbell, Esq., Messrs. Finlay, Campbell & Co., Chairman.
E. E. Barclay, Esq., Messrs. Barclay, Bevan & Co.
J. E. Borland, Esq., Messrs. Steel, Brothers & Co.
James Hora, Esq., Director, Trust and Agency Company of Australasia.
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William Paterson, Esq., Messrs. Paterson and Simons.

ADVANCES made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, fully-paid shares, and other approved securities.

All particulars obtainable from

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Elphinstone Circle.

THE BEST AND NEWEST DISINFECTANT.

FLETCHER'S PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER. Cheap, Safe and Effective Fluid Disinfectant for household, farm, and general use. Authorised by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Supplied in Bottles, Tins, and Drums. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

In 12 and 20 oz. Bottles at Ans. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle, and
In 1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.

Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

NEW SEASON'S CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

NEUBERG'S OWN.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS. The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs.	a.	Per 100 Rs.	a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22	0	2	8
Do. No. 1	19	0	2	2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20	0	2	4
Do. No. 1	18	0	2	0
NON PAREIL (without straw)	15	0	1	12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs.	a.	Per 100 Rs.	a.
REGALIAS	25	0	2	12
PREMIERS	25	0	2	12
LONDRES	22	0	2	8
FAVORITAS	22	0	2	8
CONCHAS	18	0	2	0
PRINCIPES	18	0	2	0

NEW STOCKS OF COROMANDELS, FLOR DE JAVAS, AND REAL BURMAHS

Just Opened out and Specially Recommended.

CIGAR "CONDITIONERS."
Convenient, Portable and Unbreakable.
Rs. 2, 2-8 and 3 each.

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MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS,

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	"	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	"	450
Square Piano, by Soundy	"	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	"	550
Bijau Cottage full Compass	"	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	"	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	"	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	"	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	"	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 588,075.
REST .... " 215,333.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ....5 per cent. per annum and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.
B. Layton, Esq.
Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
L. Poesnecker, Esq.
D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.
Bankok.
Batavia.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Foochow.
Peking
Hankow.
Hiogo.
Iloilo.
Lyons.
Manila.
New York.
Hamburg
Penang.
Saigon.
San Francisco
Singapore.
Tientsin.
Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £166,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25	each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20	"
MASTIFFS	£20	"
BOARHOUNDS	£20	"
BULL DOGS	£20	"
BULL TERRIERS	£10	"
FOX TERRIERS	£10	"
IRISH TERRIERS	£10	"
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20	"
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10	"

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

From J. D. WATSON & Co., London.
Rs. 25 per Dozen; Subject to 5 per cent., Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

JOHN POWER & CO., DUBLIN.

DUBLIN (P) WHISKEY—5 Years old, Rs. 30 per doz
Apply to
LYON & Co.,
Rampart Row.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE, HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, FOUNDED 1835.

THE test of Fifty years working in India shows the superior advantages of a Bonus Assurance with this Society. Before taking out a Life Policy, you are recommended to apply to the undersigned for the statement of Annual Cash Bonusses paid.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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Including Postage.
Twelve months... .... Rs. 26
Six months .... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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OFFICE Dores Str t Whitefriars, London.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	"

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMNTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ "
Third do.	2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *rupee*, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE. WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 1
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 635 xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	122
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	40 xdis
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	730
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,275
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33¾	820
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	9
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	10 Dvd.	750
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	10	4 pr. ct	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	420
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	,000	7½ pr. ct	700
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	10	1	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	10	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	17	26¼	356
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	10	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,00	100	20	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	63
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
PrinceofWales Fire In.	250	18,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,090
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-3	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£118	...	do.	420

RESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
lbert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	215
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	335xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	375
East India	357	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	180
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
French	300	500	all	50	530
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Hengoli Press Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	...	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
ofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	480
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	61
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	850
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	915
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	550
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	470
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	480
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	545
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	430
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	790
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	10	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	327½
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	550
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	217½
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	800
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	20 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	555
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	170
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	890
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. c.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,175
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	365
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,022½
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,260
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	320
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	21	35
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	670
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	748
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	-	600

RIMMEL's perfume factory at Neuilly was broken into a few weeks ago. The affair would be of little interest were it not that a finger-nail led to the discovery of the thief. The police found this finger-nail on the window sill. It had evidently been torn off the robber's finger while he was scrambling in. It happened that a young man employed as a messenger in the establishment was found to hurt his finger, which was minus its nail. Understanding that his misdeed was discovered, he took to flight. The police, however, discovered that he was hiding at his mother's house in Paris, and proceeded thither with the intention of arresting him, but the moment they entered the apartment, the young man opened the window and jumped from the sixth floor into the street. He was killed on the spot.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Soundy and Co., 4 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Badham, Pile and Co. Annual Meeting, 4 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Baghdad (s), from Zanzibar; and Mary Beyts (s), Antwerp.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Busheer (s), for Marmugoa, &c.; Atrato (s), Cuddalore; Emir (s), Karachi; and Gwalior (s), Hongkong.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 8-30 a.m., to-morrow, the 7th instant.

NUSSERWANJEE PETIT BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The statement for July, 1890, shows the daily average attendance to be 225; admissions, 2,281; prevailing diseases, fever and diarrhœa.

DEATH OF ANOTHER LEPER.—Yesterday, another leper was found lying dead in a godown, at Pinjrapole Lane. On the matter being reported to the Coroner he ordered the body to be disposed of.

BURGLARY AT GRANT ROAD.—Koodadad Jamshed's soda-water factory at Grant Road was broken into on Monday evening last, and a small box, containing a currency note for Rs. 10, and Rs. 84 in cash, were stolen.

SHOP BROKEN INTO AT GILDER STREET.—The shop of Gunput Huriba, a grocer, at Gilder Street, was broken into on Monday night last, and cash and six silver rings, to the value of Rs. 45, were stolen from a cash-box, left unlocked.

SATISFACTION BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, the Third Acting Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. K. Hall, the second officer of the s. s. Bushire, appeared in answer to a summons charging him with assaulting his servant, Joaquin Mascano, on the 4th of July, when demanding his wages, which had fallen due. His Worship, in convicting the defendant, fined him the sum of Rs. 5.

AN UNPROFITABLE PRACTICE.—A woman, named Vullee Gunny, was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged by Inspector Nolan with keeping a common gambling-house at Talu Gully, and nine others gambling therein. It having been proved that the nine delinquents were arrested whilst gaming with cards, dice, and money, and that the woman officiated as banker for the patrons of her premises, the Magistrate fined Vullee Rs. 30, the remaining prisoners having to pay a fine of from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 each.

THE EXHIBITION AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.—Professor Cursetji Ardeshir is now daily exhibiting "a lady floating in mid-air," at the Gaiety Theatre, in lieu of the Bodyless Lady, which attracted thousands of admirers, who, in several instances, looked upon it as something supernatural. This lady, who apparently is enjoying a pleasant slumber, converses with her admirers as she gently and gracefully floats in the air, and is a source of wonder and astonishment, since she seems to be entirely unsupported and rises to a horizontal position in mid-air with apparent ease. The exhibition is a marvellous one, and will no doubt draw thousands to the Gaiety, where she is daily exhibited.

A TRIPLE CHARGE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged Narayen Rama before Mr. C. P. Cooper upon three separate charges of theft of property, consisting of wearing apparel and copper utensils, of the collective value of Rs 10, the property of Hurry Doolub and two others, from their residences at Bellasis Junction Road, on the 29th ultimo, and some days previous to that date. The accused was arrested by an Erani Parsee on the night of the 29th ultimo while coming out of Hurry Doolub's house with some wearing apparel, and handed over to the police. A coat belonging to Hurry Doolub was found in his possession. The police upon making further enquiries recovered the remaining portion of the stolen property from Marwarrees, with whom they were found pledged by the accused. Narayen Rama, on pleading guilty to the three charges, was convicted, and on admitting one previous conviction, was sentenced to an accumulated term of fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT.

MOONSHEE SHAIK ABDURAHAMAN AND ANOTHER *vs.* MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE.

THE plaintiffs prayed that the defendant may be restrained by injunction from publishing or selling any copy or copies of a book, called "Moontakhebati Mahomedi"; that he be ordered to deliver up to the plaintiffs all the copies of the book now in his possession or under his control; that an account be taken of the profits made by the defendant by the sale of the book, and that the amount of such profits be paid to them; and that the defendant be directed to pay plaintiffs Rs. 1,000 as damages. Mr. Lang and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the defendant. The facts of the case have already been reported. At the conclusion of the plaintiff's cross-examination, Mr. Anderson contended that the words "any book" in section 7 of the Act of 1847 did not include a translation. This was no infringement of a copyright because while the plaintiff's book was in the Oordoo language, that of the defendant was in the Persian language; and that the one, therefore, was not a copy of the other. His lordship held that the defendant had by his translation, made the matter his own. The suit was dismissed with costs. Each party to bear his own costs of the last day of the hearing.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

A CLAIM ON A LIFE POLICY.

SOWERIMUTHU SELVAN PILLAY *vs.* THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The plantiff in this case, an inhabitant of Madras, temporarily residing in Bombay, prayed that the defendants, a joint stock company, may be decreed to pay him the sum of Rs. 3,000 and all the monies, due under a life policy executed on the life of one Selvanayagum Israel Pillay, together with interest. Mr. Vicajee and Mr. R. D. Sethna, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshah, and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Ardashir, Hormusjee, and Dinshah, appeared for the defendants.

His lordship, in disposing of the case on Monday evening, remarked that if the payment of the premium had really been made on the 31st December, 1885, the company, he thought, would not have turned round and repudiated the agent's conduct. There was in fact a ratification. But afterwards the company thought they discovered a fraud and a collusion between their sub-agent and the plaintiff. Thereupon they said to the insured's agent that "the premium was paid after death." That being the allegation of the company, it lay on the plaintiff to prove payment. The account rendered by the sub-agent was extremely suspicious, because payment was entered in the February account. His lordship thought it was incumbent on the plaintiff to prove payment of the premium in due course. The agent was alive; but the plaintiff did not call him. In his evidence the plaintiff stated what his lordship considered was an untruth regarding a promissory note of the 1st December, 1885. It was plain to his lordship's mind that the plaintiff could not be believed. He had not discharged the *onus* that lay on him in a suspicious case. The alleged payment of the 31st December, 1885, was not proved. The suit was dismissed with costs on defendants undertaking to pay Rs. 370-4-0, and they were at liberty to set off that sum against an equivalent portion of their costs.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. City of Dublin, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captain, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE attention of the House, writes the *Leeds Mercury* London correspondent, is about to be called to a most amusing case under the Coercion Act. A man has been fined in Ireland 5s. for thrashing his donkey and calling it "Balfour." The Chief Secretary is to be asked whether it is a breach of the law to call a donkey by the name of Balfour.

APPREHENSION OF BURGLARS AT BANDORA.

IT will, no doubt, be a source of satisfaction to the community of Bandora, who have been compelled to take special measures to make house and property secure owing to the constant robberies that have been occurring almost daily at the hands of a gang of burglars, to hear that the ring-leader of the band has fallen into the hands of the police, after a long and diligent search. In consequence of certain information given at the Bandora Chowkey, Constable Ellis, with the assistance of the Bombay Police, succeeded, after some difficulty, in arresting a Goanese youth, of about seventeen years, named John Fernandes, at Jacob's Circle, Bombay. The prisoner, who appears to be an audacious character, has committed, as he confessed, a series of no less than ten robberies, giving over his plunder to two of his companions. One of these was arrested in Bombay and lodged in the Bandora cells, and it is to be hoped that the remaining confederates will also be caught soon. It was thought that the police, since no arrests were effected and the burglars seemed to be gaining ground daily, were rather dilatory in their movements. But the police were heavily handicapped, since an ample field was open to the robbers, owing to the policemen's beats being few and far between. Although in one instance a policeman was known to have misappropriated a jack fruit, the matter was not overlooked and the delinquent was dismissed from the service with an additional term of rigorous imprisonment. Now that the prime mover of the band and one of his confederates has been arrested, it is to be hoped that they will be severely punished so as to form a check on similar characters.

APPEAL AGAINST MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court, Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, delivered judgement in the appeal of Cassinath Wittoba *versus* the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Brown of Messrs. Conroy and Brown appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bailey, for the Municipal Commissioner. His Honour in delivering judgment said:—

The petitioner is the owner of an oart in Girgaum, which on its north side and at its N. W. corner, abuts on the Mathew Road, close under the French Bridge over the B. B. and C. I. Railway. On 7th December, 1888, the Municipal Commissioner, for the purpose of widening the Mathew Road, under the powers given him by sec. 299 of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, gave the petitioner notice of his intention to take by compulsory purchase, under sec. 301, some of the vacant ground of this oart at this corner; and on the 4th February, 1889, possession was actually taken by the Municipality, of the land, the subject of this petition, which, it is not disputed, amounts in all to 304 4-9th square yards. The petitioner, not being satisfied with the sum offered him by the Municipality, has now filed this petition under sec. 504 for the purpose of determining the amount of compensation to be paid him under sec. 301 of the Act for the land so taken. It was contended by Mr. Brown for the petitioner that the notice given to the owner by the Commissioner, under sec. 299, of his intention to take possession of the land, implied an order to vacate it. I doubt the soundness of this contention, for suppose the Act provided a penalty for resisting an order of the Commissioner to vacate the land, I apprehend, before the Commissioner could enforce the penalty, he would have to show that he had actually given the order; and it would not be enough for him to suggest that there was one implied in a notice that he would on a certain day take possession. So, on the other hand, if there be a benefit to be derived from the order of the Commissioner, I think it lies on the person claiming that benefit to show that the order has been made. But, it was further argued, the Legislature must have meant something, and on the strict construction of sec. 301 they would be taken to mean nothing by the reference to a loss sustained by the owner in consequece of the order made by the Commissioner under sec. 299; and I should, therefore, treat the word "order" in sec. 301, in reference to sec. 299, as equivalent to "notice." This argument, no doubt, derives some force from the fact that in sec. 298 (1), providing that the Commissioner may require a building to be set back "in any order which he issues under sec. 345 or 346," while those sections contemplate the issue, not of an order, but of a notice disapproving, approving, or conditionally approving, subject to prescribed terms, of any proposed building, the word order has certainly been used as equivalent to notice. But the plaintiff is then confronted with his second difficulty in the ruling of the High Court in the case to which I have already referred, the Municipal Commissioner vs. Patel Haji Mahomed. (I. L. R. 14, Bom. 292.) As I understand the concluding remarks of their lordships in that judgment, they there lay down the principle, as applicable to a case under the present as under the former Municipal Act, that unless the addition of 15 per cent. to the value of the land be expressly directed by the Act, it cannot be taken as an element in computing the compensation to be paid for land taken in a compulsory sale under the Act. I, therefore, consider that I am bound by the ruling in that case to disallow the claims for the additional 15 per cent. on the value of the land in this case. The petitioner's surveyor, Mr. Kanga, calculated the value of the petitioner's land to be Rs. 18 per square yard, having found the value of land within a quarter-mile radius on the Breach Candy Road to range between Rs. 15 and Rs. 20. This, I think, much more nearly represents the true value than Mr. Morris's Rs. 23, which, for the reasons I have given, cannot be accepted. But having regard to the fact that there is other land on the Mathew Road intervening between the petitioner's most desirable plot and the Breach Candy Road, and to the considerations I have indicated as showing that the land at this corner decreases in value as you go further from the Breach Candy Road, I do not think Mr. Kanga's highest valuation of Rs. 18 for the Mathew Road sites ought to be put on the petitioner's 32 4-9th square yards in No. 213. I should, therefore, value these at Rs. 17 per square yard; then for the 84 square yards, in the same line, but further from the Breach Candy Road, I should allow Rs. 15 per square yard; while for the 188 square yards at and round the corner in the angle between the railway and the bridge, I should not allow more than Rs. 12 per square yard. We thus get Rs. 4,067-9 as the total value of the land. This sum plus Rs. 326 for the wall, and Rs. 632 for the trees already allowed, makes Rs. 5,025-9 as the full amount of compensation due to the petitioner. The offer of Rs. 5,256 contained in the Municipal Commissioner's letter of 26th March, 1889, was an offer of a lump sum in full of all demands made without prejudice, and the petitioner cannot, therefore, rely on it as an admission, binding the Municipality not to pay less than that sum. I, therefore, award the sum I have now found, Rs. 5,025-9 as the compensation payable under sec. 301 of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. Possession was taken by the Municipal Commissioner on 4th February, 1889, and the purchase money then became payable, but in spite of the petitioner's letter of demand of 19th February, 1889, and two subsequent reminders on 7th and 21st March, no offer of any payment was made till that of the 26th March 1889. The petitioner is, therefore, entitled to interest on his purchase money from 4th February to 26th March, 1889. Had he accepted the offer then made of a lump sum greater than the sum now awarded, and more than sufficient to cover the amount of the interest now allowed, no further interest would have accrued due. As he refused that offer, and took these proceedings for the purpose of making an unsuccessful attempt to have that sum increased, no subsequent interest should be allowed. As the sum now awarded with the interest allowed is less than the lump sum in full of all demands originally offered, it follows that the present proceedings were unnecessary, and the petitioner should, therefore, not be allowed his Court costs. Moreover, as he has put the Municipal Commissioner to the expense of resisting the claim which he has failed to establish for a sum greater than the lump sum offered to him, the petitioner must pay the respondent's professional costs for two full days of hearing, Rs. 90. The order on the petitioner will, therefore, be that the respondent do pay to the petitioner the sum of Rs. 5,025-9, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, from 4th February 1889 to 26th March 1889, but without costs, and that the petitioner do pay to the respondent his professional costs, Rs. 90.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, Farringdon-road, London.

CRICKET.

THE JOHN BRIGHT *VS.* THE HINDOO C. C.

THE John Bright captain having won the toss, with usual good luck, began batting at 10-30 a.m., they made 140 runs for eight wickets, a splendid total, considering the condition of the wickets. At 4 p.m. the captain declared the innings closed. The Hindoos were all put out for a small total of 45 runs, Mr. R. E. Mody being unplayable. The John Bright men were up to their mark in batting and fielding, and their bowling was exceptionally good, as will be seen from the following scores and analysis:—

JOHN BRIGHT CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.

F H Bode b Gosavi	12
R D Ayrton b Gosavi	4
J E Reporter b Gosavi	25
M R Wadia b Gosavi	4
S M Motisha c and b Gosavi	7
B D Gagrat l-b-w Mahadev	16
R E Mody c and b Gosavi	11
C Khumbatta b Purshotum	12
K M Mehta not out	15
H K Bana not out	3
K H Vakil to bat	
Extras	31
Total	140

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Madhia	9	1	22	1
Davidas	5	2	15	0
Mamoo	4	1	4	0
Gosavi	15	3	27	6
Purshotam	4	0	9	1
Rao	5	0	15	0
Banda	5	0	17	0

HINDOO CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mathuradas c and b Mody	0	b Mody	12
Purshotum run out	0	c and b Mody	0
Rao b Mody	10		
Banda b Mody	4		
Chamare b Mody	11		
Mamoo l-b-w b Mehta	9	not out	16
Gosavi b Mehta	0		
Bhandare b Mody	0		
Jaiker b Mody	0		
Madhia c and b Mody	2		
Davidas, not out	0	c and b Wadia	0
Extras	9	Extras	6
Total	45	Total	34

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
R E Mody	13	5	18	7	M R Wadia	5	1	19	1
K M Mehta	12	3	18	2	J E Reporter	4	2	7	0
					R E Mody	1	0	1	2

Thus the match was won by 95 runs on the result of the first innings.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. *VS.* BOMBAY C. C.

This match was played on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Elphinstonians by 40 runs on the first innings. For the winning side Dubash, Powwala, and Patel, made 17, 11, and 9 respectively. The Bombay C. C. in their first venture made only 35, owing to the destructive bowling of Bhaya, who took 7 wickets at the cost of only 14 runs. For the Bombay men Soorti played a good innings of 13 not out, and Muchliwala did good service with the ball, taking 8 wickets for 25 runs. The Elphinstonians in their second innings made 40 for the loss of 8 wickets, to which Bhaya and Davar contributed 15 and 9 respectively. Bharucha and Chinoy bowled well in the second innings for the Bombay C. C.

MURDERED WITH A PICKAXE.

A COLD-BLOODED and brutal murder was committed in the village of Kaelwa-Mahim, about six miles from the Palgar Station, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the 31st of July. It was the Hindu festive day of Narel Purnima, and whilst a number of people, mainly Hindu Bundarees, were preparing to go to the sea-shore to make their offerings to propitiate the gods of the elements, a quarrel appears to have arisen. In the *melee* one of the number was set upon by two of these people, one of whom seized a pickaxe and struck the unfortunate man to the ground, the axe crushing deep into his skull. Death was almost instantaneous, but the murderers, to make sure of their victim, drove the implement into his abdomen. The district police have succeeded in effecting the arrest of one of the murderers, and are diligently engaged in their endeavours to run the second criminal to earth, who managed to effect his escape after assisting his companion to commit the deed.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—3 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Strathesk s—125 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee.

City of Dublin s—50 cases whisky, Ewart Latham and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—2 cases cod liver oil, D P Batha and Co.

Peninsular s—5 cases printed books, Gopal Narayen and Co; 41 cases clocks, M Gangjee and Co; 511 kegs paint of sorts, M A Hoosum; 9 cases cheese, &c., Phillips and Co; 2 cases medicine, R Jewraj; 35 cases beer, D Dadabhoy; 1 hogshead brandy and 1 pipe still wine, Treacher and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—7 bales papers, K Lookmanjee; 25 bales printing paper, K A Hoosen; 10 cases matches, H M Hussan Koskany; 76 bales printing papers M M Miasaheb Shurufally.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—1,175 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular—300 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 1 hogshead wine, N V Curranee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—13 packages ganja, R Bayjenath; 12 packages ganja, R Jandaylall; 54 packages ganja, G Ganesham; 32 cases Indian condiments, M Ponjiajee and Sons; 5 bales cotton, Hajee A R Sherajee; 54 bales wool, C Nanjee; 4,000 bales wool, Nursey Khattow; 10,000, bales cotton wheat, Beyts, Craig and Co; 975 bales cottonfly, &c., Pragjee Heerjee and Co; 29 cwts gum, Martin Cohen and Co; 20 bales hemp, Heptoola S Adum and Co; 67 bales cotton and 15 bales wool, D Jeewan; 116 bales cotton, Robertson Bros and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—1,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 236 cwts gum, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 53 cwts gum, D Chuganlal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Yorkshire s—1,000 cwts wheat and 6,000 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, S A Moodeliar and Co; 420 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Labourdonnais s—600 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Peninsular s—55 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—80 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.; 17 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.; 62 cwts olibanum, cloves, &c, Yue Lun Ching; 11 bales twist, Jamshedjee Brother and Co; 30 cwts jardaloo, H Dattoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—28 bales twist, Ookerda Khetsey; 20 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.; 57 bales twist, C Ebraim.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Mecca s—136 bales cotton, R Luchmandoo.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 2.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Lieut Col E H Steel, SC, Offig Depy Supt., 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Lieut A D Bannerman, Bengal S C, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr L O D Bean, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, is appointed to act as Dist Supt during the absence on privilege leave of Mr A E Adie.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Arabia entered the Government Dock yesterday for repairs.

THE steam-ship Emir, 2,620 tons, Captain J H Robson, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE steam-ship Atrato, 2,055 tons, Captain J R Gordon, sailed yesterday for Cudalore in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain W MacAdam, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar with a general cargo, Mr. Abdulali Waljee as cabin and 11 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Aspatria, 1,836 tons, Captain G Veale, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Newport with a cargo of Railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Cursetjee and Eduljee.

THE steam-ship Mary Beyts, 2,434 tons, Captain G H Mathias, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp via Karachi with 1,993 tons of coals and a general cargo and Mr. Coat and Mr. Brigman as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts, Craig and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Karachi with a general cargo, Mr Delan as cabin and fifty deck passengers. She will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Gwalior, 1,624 tons, Captain F Cole, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. H. Balckow	639	McAdam	C	B and P S N Co.
„ Cy of Dublin	2150	Campbell	D	Sir C Forbes & Co.
„ Taif	787	Robinson	F	Hajee Cassum.
„ Atrato	2055	Gordon	K	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Manitoba	1386	Brickland	M	
„ Labordonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M Martimes and Co.
„ Aspatria	1836	Veale	P	C. Edulji.
„ Europa	1433	Jones	Q	K Nixon & Co.
„ Tanjore	1402	Raffin	30 tons crane	H Cassum.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peninsular	2711	Wyatt	1	P and O Co.
„ Bormida	1499	Gavaggo	4	N G Italiano
„ Venetia	1609	Gadd	5	P & O S N Co.
„ Gwalior	1602	Cole	6	P & O S N Co.
„ Yorkshire	2507	Henry	10	K. Nixon & Co.
„ W. Hall	2690	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
„ Purulia	993	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co.
„ Swordsman	719	Detlefsen	16	Ebjee Sewjee.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
5	Baghdad (s)	Whitehead	Zanzibar, July 24.
	Mary Beyts (s)	Mathias	Antwerp, June 12.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa, &c.
	Atrato (s)	Gordon	Cudalore.
	Emir (s)	Robson	Karachi.
	Gwalior (s)	Cole	Hongkong.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, Tice, for Karachi.
„ Henry Bolckow, MacAdam, for Persian Gulf.

The steamer Taif began to load yesterday for Ibo, Mozambique, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 23.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

No 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery—Capt G F W St John, R A, to be Commandant, vice J C Shirres, promoted.

15th Bengal Lancers—Major S D Turnbull, Sqdn Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Atkins, appointed Commandant.

Major F R Ditmas, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Turnbull.

Capt H R Tate, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Ditmas, and to remain seconded while employed under the Foreign Dept.

33rd Bengal Infantry—2nd Lieut D B Blakeway, Liverpool Regt, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

4th Sikh Infantry—Lieut-Col A Gaselee, 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Battn, 5th Goorkhas, to officiate as Commandant, with effect from date of joining, vice Gowan, retired.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Col F G Jackson, Commanding 2nd Battn, Royal Scots Fusiliers, will be placed on half pay, on completing six years' service as Regimental Lieut-Col, on the 25th Aug 1890, and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England on or after that date, travelling at the public expense.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt S H Rusbridger, Royal West Surrey Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of his Regiment into which he has recently been posted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt W de S Cayley, West Yorkshire Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of his Regiment into which he has recently been promoted.

Military Works Dept—On return from leave Lieut J A Dealy, R E, is attached to the Military Works Dept, and posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India.—

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut J A Bell-Smyth, for three months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.—

South Wales Borderers—Lieut C G Beauchamp (Wing officer on probation, 10th Bengal Infantry), to the Kumaon Hills, on medical certificates for six months.

Norfolk Regiment—Lieut W R Brakspear (Offig Wing Officer on probation, 1st Batt 2nd Goorkhas), in India, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 29.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Station Staff, Delhi—Capt J Willcocks, D S O, 1st Battn Leinster Regt, Station Staff Officer, Agra, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt L C Dundas, appointed a Depy Assist Adjut-General.

Agra—Capt V J Garland, 1st Battn Leinster Regt, to be Station Staff Officer.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd Lieuts F R Nethersole, Royal Irish Regt; W C Anderson, Highland L I; C E Lees, and H R Cumming, Durham L I.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed in Persian by the higher standard:—7th July (Special)—Capt and Bt Major E A Travers, Bengal S C; and Lieut P Z Cox, Scottish Rifles, Probationer, Bengal S Corps.

The undermentioned have passed the examination in the Punjabi language at Meean Meer:—Lieuts D C Phillott and C A Edwards, Bengal S C; and Store-Sergts E MacKenzie, F Maher and F J Utting, Ordnance Dept.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the standards specified against their names:—High Proficiency in Urdu—Private J Mcdowel, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles. Higher Standard in Hindustani (New test)—Lieut J P C Hennessey, Bengal S C.

The undermentioned have passed the Transport Departmental examination:—Lieuts R Cooper, 7th Dragoon Guards; C H L James, Northumberland Fusiliers E W Towsey, West Yorkshire Regt; E A Barnard, Derbyshire Regt; T C Ross, Highland L I; E A Cowans, Seaforth Highlanders; and F F Badcock, 1-5th Goorkhas. 2nd Lieuts T C Plowden, Royal West Surrey Regiment; and R G Mun, Derbyshire Regt.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut F C L Hulton, 1st Dragoon Guards, is extended to the 25th Oct.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—1st Battn Rifle Brigade.—Capt the Hon'ble F M St Aubyn, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battn Border Regt.—2nd Lieut C C Jackson, for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battn Lincolnshire Regt.—Major A W Elliott, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Scottish Rifles.—Lieut W H Vicars, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India:—2nd Battn Devonshire Regt.—Captain F C Briggs, for seven months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—19th Punjab Infantry.—Surgeon H E Drake Brockman, to Dalhousie, on private affairs.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH OF AUGUST, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 a.m.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·630	Calm	...	86·1	76·1	96	0·86	21·75	+7·37
Agra	29·655	S W	2	85·6	77·0	98	0·43	21·57	+5·55
Cawnpore	29·686	W NW	3	85·0	77·1	87	0·70	29·83	...
Allahabad	29·661	S	2	83·5	77·6	87	0·17	33·93	+16·28
Jhansi	29·661	S W	1	88·4	76·2	96	2·02	31·85	+10·83
Jacobabad	29·538	S E	4	95·5	81·2	69	..	1·59	—0·54
Kurrachee	29·623	W S W	14	84·6	77·8	91	0·06	3·01	—1·26
Ajmere	29·657	S W	5	91·7	71·6	80	..	6·44	—5·80
Deesa	29·668	S	12	86·2	75·8	91	0·96	8·91	—5·06
Rajkote	29·704	W NW	14	88·9	74·7	85	..	7·99	—12·28
Neemuch	29·732	W S W	12	84·8	73·1	94	0·02	13·77	—2·43
Indore	29·736	SW	3	84·1	72·0	91	0·10	14·18	—4·06
Saugor	29·689	W S W	6	83·3	74·1	93	..	34·32	+10·14
Jubbulpur	29·701	N E	1	82·4	75·6	95	0·32	22·59	—12·98
Hoshangabad	29·731	SW	3	86·8	75·7	91	..	18·54	—13·07
Khandwa	29·737	W	8	85·2	74·7	80	..	10·18	—6·81
Raipur	29·639	E N E	3	90·0	76·6	84	..	17·65	—12·61
Nagpoor	29·686	N W	5	88·2	76·5	86	..	25·61	—1·62
Amraoti	29·713	WN W	8	88·8	74·3	81	..	20·64	+0·95
Akola	29·72-	N W	11	87·0	74·7	80	...	21·18	+2·79
Surat	29·752	W S W	F	87·5	76·0	91	0·22	45·05	+19·25
Malegaon	29·762	W S W	11	87·9	73·1	74	..	6·61	—4·01
Bombay	29·776	W	18	83·8	76·0	89	0·05	49·34	—1·53
Poona	29·800	S W	13	81·4	69·9	88	0·04	9·39	—2·55
Sholapore	29·792	S W	14	86·2	70·0	82	..	6·90	—4·06
Rutnagiri	29·830	W NW	..	80·4	72·4	95	4·86	101·81	+32·80
Belgaum	29·824	W NW	5	74·8	66·3	9	0·07	31·06	+5·08
Goa	29·838	N W	17	80·0	75·5	95	1·00	68·01	..
Karwar	29·842	N	5	83·2	72·8	94	1·99	93·65	+13·67
Mangalore	29·907	N W	4	79·3	71·9	95	1·35	61·95	—11·37
Calicut	29·92	Calm	10	77·7	72·6	92	2·2	61·58	—5·41
Cochin	29·939	N W	0	78·3	71·6	90	0·93	41·12	—13·59
Bangalore	29·846	W S W	6	7·7	66·0	86	0·07	7·32	—0·67
Secunderabad	29·745	W NW	9	84·7	70·8	81	0·04	18·09	+5·51
Masulipatam	29·689	N W	5	90·6	77·0	78	..	10·22	—1·39
Bellary	29·815	W	10	87·0	71·9	84	0·10	1·82	—1·86
Cuddapah	29·790	N W	...	85·0	72·7	86	0·10	8·68	+1·70
Madras	29·765	W S W	8	90·2	77·1	82	0·14	10·01	+2·97
Coimbatore	29·852	S W	11	86·8	70·8	75	..	0·69	—2·62
Trichinopoly	29·821	W NW	12	92·	76·	61	..	6·77	+3·30
Negapatam	29·810	W NW	7	88·5	77·2	73	...	4·25	+0·44
Colombo (4th)	29·931	W S W	13	84·5	78·0	69	..	5·26	—9·83

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased slowly at Sholapur, Mangalore and Bangalore, but has decreased in all other parts of the Indian region. The general distribution is unchanged, readings remaining lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in the extreme south. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the eastwards of Raipur. The barometer reads below the normal average at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Madras and Trichinopoly, and above it everywhere else. Winds are north-easterly at Jubulpore and Raipur, south-easterly at Jacobabad, and southerly at Allahabad and Deesa, but over the rest of the country they blow from their normal monsoon directions. The wind force has been above the average at Rajkot, Akola, Amraoti, Bombay, Goa, Calicut, Colombo, and Trichinopoly, and about average over the rest of the country. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 16 miles per hour at Secunderabad and Akola, 14 at Colombo, Poona and Trichinopoly, 12 at Neemuch, Khandwa and Bombay, and 10 at Rajkot, Nagpur, Amraoti, Goa and Masulipatam. The maximum temperature is above the average in Central India, Rajputana, Berar, at most stations in the Central Provinces and also at Jhansi, Malegaon, Surat and Karwar, and below it over the rest of the country. The highest maximum was 95° at Jacobabad. Nights are moderately hot in Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces and also at Malegaon, Bangalore and Trichinopoly, but the variations elsewhere nearly equal the average or show a deficiency not exceeding 4°. The lowest temperature registered last night was 66° at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity still remains very high, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Rain exceeding an inch has fallen at Ratnagiri (4·86"), Calicut (2·28"), Jhansi (2·02"), Karwar (1·99"), and Mangalore (1·35") and at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Karachi, Deesa, Neemuch, Indore, Jubulpore, Surat, Bombay, Poona, Goa, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras there have been light to moderate showers. Monsoon weather conditions prevail over the greater part of the country, and although the barometer is abnormally high, it has a tendency to fall: hence conditions are generally favourable for more or less rain in several districts. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is considerably steeper than usual, but on the West Coast between Karwar and Bombay it is fairly normal, the isobars indicate the existence of a small depression to the eastwards of Raipur, and the weather there is probably very unsettled. The Mail Steamer Assam, which arrived in harbour yesterday reports as follows:—"From the Gulf of Aden, to lat. 14° 59' N, long. 55° 26' E. at 4 P.M. on the 31st July, light to strong south easterly, southerly, and south-westerly winds, partially cloudy sky and moderate to high sea, to arrival strong to moderate south-westerly winds, cloudy to overcast sky, and high to moderate sea."

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 5.

The pressure has decreased, except at one or two stations in Burma and the Peninsula. The fall has been brisk in Bengal and North-West Punjab, moderate or slight elsewhere. The distribution is practically unchanged; a small depression is apparent over the Bay and approaching the coast between Gopalpore and False Point. Winds are cyclonic around the Bay and north-westerly in Malabar, but elsewhere the blow is from normal monsoon directions. Temperature is low for the season, except in the Central Provinces. A deficiency of seven degrees is reported from Punjab, and four degrees in the North-West Provinces. Rain is very general, except in Bengal, the Central Provinces, and extreme north-west of India. Bareilly, Lahore, and Sealkote report over three, and Ratnagiri over four inches.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th August, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·725
Temperature of the Air	79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	·853
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·9
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	451
Fall of Rain	0·12
Total fall during month	3·23
„ „ year	49·39
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th August	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Treasury, according to a London evening contemporary, has never issued a more satisfactory return of the pensions granted from the Civil List, than that which was published the other day. It has long been the custom of Whitehall to use the sparse fund which is provided for aid to widows of distinguished officers and civil servants, for whom provision ought to be found by the respective departments. In 1889 only one pension was given in respect of military service, and that to the widow of Sir H. W. Barnard, K.C.B. The widow of Judge Motteram receives £75 a year in recognition of the services of her late husband to the reform of the bankruptcy laws. The drama is recognised in the pension to the widow of the late E. Leman Blanchard; and literature in the pensions to Miss Ellen Isabelle Tupper and the widow of the Rev. J. G. Wood. The labours of the Rev. M. J. Berkely, F.R.S., in the service of botany, met with recognition in the pension of £20 granted to each of his four daughters. Dr. William Huggins, LL.D., enjoys the largest pension on last year's list—that of £150. Dr. William Spark, the musician, receives £50.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF PERSIAN COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Bhaia Lane, Colaba, in the Warehouse of Muccadum Hajee Aga by order of Aga Sooltanally Shoostry and on account at the risk of the People of India Spinning and Weaving Company Ld.

60 bales Persian cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FIRST ISRAEL MOHOLLA.

By order of Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq., the surviving mortgagee and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of May, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors' Dhunjeebhoy Raghoo and Noor Mahomed Raghoo, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned valuable property on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of Government ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate fronting on the east side of First Israel Moholla, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 764, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1692, Street Nos. 41-43, admeasuring 85 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Rahimbhoy Jeevraj, on the west by the said First Israel Moholla, on the north by the public road called Chambarwada Street, and on the south by the house of Abdul Khan bin Abdul Rahim.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale application should be made to Messrs. Thakurdass, Dharamsi, and Cama the mortgagee's attorneys, at their office No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Ld., in (liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., and the following days until the whole is disposed of at 1 p.m., each day, the valuable stock-in-trade and furniture, &c., consisting of a large collection of literary and scientific books, and novels by different authors, medicines, surgical, medical and scientific apparatus, stationary, show cases, sliding door large glass cupboards, artists materials with English-made elegant cabinets, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the sale.

HIGH PRESSURE CONDENSING ENGINES FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, Byculla Flats, by order of the Secretaries and Treasurers, (subject to the approval of the board of Directors) the Company replacing their present Engines by larger ones.

One pair of Hick Hargreaves and Co.'s Horizontal High Pressure Condensing Engines, 400 Indicated Horse Power, Corliss Valves, diameter of Cylinder 26 inches, stroke 4 feet, in complete working order.

The Engines can be inspected working at the Mills on application to the Mill Manager.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE KHETWADY MAIN ROAD,

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the first mortgagee to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor. Mr. Peroshaw Eduljee Suknidas, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instrat, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned valuable property which has been divided into seven convenient lots—a private road being reserved for the use of all the purchasers. The property consists of about 5,030 square yards of ground with 5 bungalows, stables and out-houses and is situated on the west side of the Khetwady Main Road, within easy distance of the train lines at Grant Road and Girgaum. The lots into which the property is divided are as follows:—

Lot 1, Contains about 1,510 square yards with a pucka built upper-storied bungalow with cook-room, godowns and a well and fronts the public road,

Lot 2. Contains about 403 square yards with an upper-storied, bugalow, and is situated on the back of Lot No. 1 and fronts the private road abovementioned on the north side.

Lot. 3, Contains two vacant pieces of ground on either side of the said private road, one on the north side admeasuring about 123 square yards, and the other on the south side admeasuring about 121 square yards, both suitable for buildings.

Lot 4. Contains two pieces of ground on either side of the private road, the one on the north side admeasuring about 468 square yards with an upper-storied bungalow standing thereon, and that on the south side admeasuring about 117 square yards, suitable for building.

Lot 5. Contains about 855 square yards of vacant land with a well, and is suitable for building a bungalow or a chawl, and is at the western end of the said private road.

Lot 6. Contains about 374 square yards of ground, with a stable and chawls standing thereon, and fronts the Khetwady Main Road.

Lot 7. Contains about 239 square yards, with an upper-storied chawl standing thereon, and fronts the private road on the south side.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the undersigned, where a plan of the property can be seen, or at the office of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable piece of ground with bungalow and out-houses standing thereon situate on the Malabar Hill Road leading from Chowpatty to the Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the parties concerned.

All those two pieces of freehold land respectively admeasuring [illegible] and five-ninths square yards and 1,715 square yards and now formed into one entire piece or parcel of land registered by the Collector of land revenue under Pension and Tax No. 156 with the messuage or bungalow and out-houses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 35, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Malabar Hill Road in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay and bounded on the East by the piece of water called Backbay, on the west by the public Road aforesaid, on the south by the property of Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga, and on the north by the property of Ruttonbai, wife of Cowasjee Bhicajee, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Mr. Byramjee Bhicajee Kanga.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY, BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD RABAJEE THAKUR, Esq., B. A., C. S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd September, and the following days, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books, relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French, &c.

Catalogues, are published, and the library will be on view on and after 11th August 1890.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BAZAAR GATE STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September next, at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the second mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Cawasjee Nusserwanjee, Framjee Nusserwanjee, and Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, the executors of the last will and testament of the late Nusserwanjee Dinshaw Chapgur. and the estate of the said Nusserwanjee Dinshaw Chapgur, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 16th da of April 1889 the following valuable landed property, vyiz:—

All that place of land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of the Road called Bazaar Gate Street, in the island of Bombay., in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 373 square yards and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Ardaseer Jeewanjee Karanjia, on or towards the east by the said Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the south by the property of Pestonjee Shapoorjee Guzdar, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Burjorjee Rustomjee Mistry. and partly by the property of Bhaya, which said hereditaments and premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said mortgagors, and which said land is registered, by the Collector of Land Revenue under the Collector old Nos. 409, 409, and 410, new Nos. 5425, 5424, 5423, old Survey Nos. 250, 259, 260, 259, and 257, and new, Survey Nos. 9215, 9215, and 9216, and which said messuage is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward, Nos. 2165, 2165 and 2166 and Street Nos. 52 and 46 to 50.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 6th August, 1890.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOOGLY, NEAR THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Sattarbhan Chapajee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ramchander Crushnajee Malli, the following landed property:—

All that piece of land, together with the messuage and range of buildings standings thereon situate at Chinchpoogly, on the western side of Parel Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 980 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, assessed by the Municipality under F. Ward, No. 49, and street No. 10, and bounded on the east by the property of Dawoodbhoy Hasson, on the west by the property of the said Dawoodbhoy Hasson, and beyond that by the Arthur Road, on the north by the property of the said Dawoodbhoy Husson, and on the south by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

2	cases	colored stripe satin.
1	,,	dress materials.
2	,,	colored sarries.
1	,,	lady's cloth.
2	,,	black callico.
35	bales	twist.
18	,,	grey T cloth.
48	,,	grey shirtings.
2	cases	white scarves and dhooties.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th August, 1890.

MESSRS. SHERIFF SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

Our usual Bi-weekly sale of household furniture and miscellaneous articles will take place at our Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 6th instant commencing at 2 p. m., including a college piano by R. Allison and Sons, and a square piano by Collard and Collard, some [illegible] silk gauze pieces, cotton yarns. muslins, doorias [illegible] &c., and carpets.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,

Bombay, 6th August, 1890.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.
AURAL SURGEON.
LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT
AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND
HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN,
LONDON.

Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Diseases of Women, from 3 to 5 P.M.

10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on applications at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, iritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.

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"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY.
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Annas 2. Post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

Sale of immoveable property at Khetwady advertised to be sold THIS DAY, the 6th inst., by order of the mortgagee Mr. Nowrojee Dadabhoy, Nanji Hora, and on account of the mortgagors Bai Awabai, widow of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Shroff and others, has been POSTPONED, until further order.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 6th August, 1890.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
41, Medows Street, Bombay.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, in Meadow Street, No. 21.

On account and at the risk of whom it may be concerned will be sold to the highest bidder.

At antique assortment of Indian Art metal work and curiosities, consisting of vases, coojas, lotas, kettles, cups, candlesticks, wall and table ornaments, also a rare assortment of continental art pottery work, such as majolica table ornaments, raised worked vases, flower pots, lotas, figures, busts, &c.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ZAOBA'S WADI.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Sha Doongersey Sejpal, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Dwarkabai, wife of Babaji Balkrishna Soorway, Rambai, second wife of the said Babajee Balcrishna and Babajee Balcrishna, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazundari leasehold, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 201 square yards, be the same little more or less, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing threon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Zaoba's Warree on Pallao Road near Thakordwar, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagor, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Street No. 46, Ward No. 4348, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Juggonath Jeevanjee, and on the west, north and south by the property of Sardar Bahdoor Gunpatrao Morojee Zaoba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 405 of 1890, and with the consent of the Official Assignee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Aba Miya Abdul Kurim, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the stock-in-trade of the said mortgagors, consisting pieces of cashmire surge, shirts, hats, coats, trousers, razai, woollen cloth, collars, socks, &c.; also glass-door cupboards, show cases, tables, chairs, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

BONA FIDE.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Walkeshwur Road, near the Government House Gate, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of Dr. C. A. GRAVES, changing his residence.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong second-hand office shigram.

1 powerful chesnut arab horse 14-2½ very quiet, goes in single and double harness.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.

1 bay arab horse, 14-1¼, 8 years old, has been ridden as a charger for 4 years, goes well in harness and believed sound.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 6th August, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5.

YESTERDAY'S telegram from New York repeats Saturday's quotations both for ready Cotton and Futures in both positions; and from other quarters we are without any fresh advices, the English Markets having been closed for the Bank holiday yesterday.

COTTON.—There has been a sudden return of activity to our local market for this staple to-day. considerable quantities having been taken from stock by the Mills, and an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 in rates established. The purchases have aggregated nearly 6,000 bales, of which a third were in Pachora, at Rs. 175-8; and another third Dogras and Julgaum, at Rs. 182½-87, and Rs. 185, respectively; the balance having consisted principally of Barsee, at Rs. 190; Dharwar, at Rs. 180-81½; Khangaum, at Rs. 175; Compta Ginned, at Rs. 183; Wadwan, at Rs. 175-8½; and Amlee Ginned, at Rs. 190 per candy, the market closing steady at the advance.

WHEAT.—A moderate business for export has been passing in this market to-day on the basis of last quotations, at which the tone is steady.

SEEDS continue in very slack enquiry from shippers, and transactions have again been upon a small scale; but prices are unaltered in a quiet market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	988	bales.
Wheat	14,764	cwt.
Linseed	967	,,

FREIGHTS are without change. Most of the steamers now arriving are being taken away to Calcutta and the Madras Coast, where they may do better than here. Business has been done for Marseilles at 14s. 6d. per ton, for prompt shipment.

EXCHANGE was quiet, but steady, during the forenoon at the morning's opening quotations of 1s. 7 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 7⅞d. for three months' sight Credits; but this afternoon a steadier feeling set in, and we close as under for ready transactions. For Forward much higher rates have been available, and 1s. 7⅝d. Demand has been done for late August delivery. A moderate business has transpired in Bank remittance; but nothing has been doing in Private Bills.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7½d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 23-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Francs do.	2·10¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day, and rates have shown no further movement either way, yesterday's closing quotations of 101 11-16 to ¾ for Fours for Money, and 101 9-16 for Account, having been named throughout the day. 103, nominal, is still quoted for the other denomination.

SHARES have been neglected, and beyond an advance of Rs. 10 in Manockjee Cotton Mill shares; and of Rs. 5 in Queen, at our quotations; and a rise of Rs. 4 in Kemp and Co., at Rs. 356; we make no change in our list this evening.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

All markets closed for the Bank holiday.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba. In.	cts.
Previously registered	58	4	60	28	63	77	49	27
August 5, Tuesday	0	39	0	18	......		0	12
Total	58	43	60	46	63	77	49	39
Total of corresponding date last year	54	97	59	88	57	65	51	41
Do. in 1888	47	40	41	64	46	67	44	92

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Kurrachee at 8-30 Thursday 7th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th August, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	4	3	12	3	41
Teheran	5	2	33	...	36
Suez	5	2	5	...	39

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 5th August, 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	2	...	3
,, Kurrachee	...	23	...	1
,, Madras	...	33	...	2

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 4.

McLeod, Captain, Ms, R E, from privilege leave, from England.

Leishman, Surgeon, Bengal, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

Molesworth, Lt Col, Bengal, on duty, from England.

Kennedy, Col. Ms, Comt Department, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 4.

McLeod, Captain, Ms, R E, on duty, to Bangalore.

Jellett, Captain and Adjt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 5.

Molesworth, Lt Col, Bengal, to command R A, to Meean Meer.

Leishman, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on genera duty, to Calcutta.

AUGUST 6.

Kennedy, Col, Ms, Comt Department, to rejoin. to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 6th August, 1890.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be riding drill for Recruits at 7 o'clock this morning at the Riding School, Chowpatty. Plain clothes.

3. There will be drill with swords for Recruits in rear of the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m., on Friday, the 8th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, Commanding Bo. Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, 6th August, 1890.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery from the 5th instant and posted to No. 2 Sub-division:—No. 174, Gunner John William Rice.

2. The following drills will take place this week at Head Quarters:—

To-day, 9 p.m.—Gun drill.

To-morrow, Thursday, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill for Recruits.

Friday, 8th, 6-30 p.m.—Instructions.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHAW—July 31, at Kanti, Tirhoot, the wife of F A Shaw, of a son (still-born.)

DEATH.

HARVEY—July 27, at Ranikhet, Lieut-Col J J Harvey, D S O, The South Wales Borderers.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1890.

SOMEWHAT late in the day the Corporation have entered a protest against the recommendation made nearly three years ago by the City Extension Committee that a portion of what is known as the Marine Lines Estate should be leased for building sites. The protest was resolved upon after a discussion which can scarcely be regarded as searching, for those who favoured it had against them not only the report of a Committee who carefully went into the whole question, but the decision of Government as well. If the majority who desire to exclude the builder from the area in question desire to change the determination of Government thus deliberately arrived at, they must make out a stronger case than that which was presented on Monday. It is perhaps because the mover and seconder of the resolution virtually had it all their own way that so few reasons for interposing were put forward. A more resolute opposition might have stimulated Mr. Javerilal and his supporter to give stronger reasons for the faith that is in them. It will perhaps be fair to them, therefore, if we take the objections to the scheme as they are to be found, not only in the observations made by Mr. Javerilal and Dr. Cowasjee, but in a minute appended to the report of the Extension Committee, in which Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Javerilal, Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban expressed their dissent from certain recommendations of the Committee, and particularly from that in question. The dissent of a minority thus composed claims respectful attention, and Government, in their resolution of last December, stated that the objections set forth in the minute as well by Major Bisset upon this particular point had been carefully considered. The minority recorded their strong opinion that the whole of the ground bounded by Church Gate Street on the south, the Esplanade Main Road on the east, Marine Street and the Framji Cowasjee Institute on the north, and the Queen's Road on the west, should be reserved as a breathing space for the citizens of Bombay. They regard it as "a grievous mistake" to permit any open space within this enclosure to be built upon for residences, mainly because of the proximity of five important educational institutions to which it serves as a recreation-ground. Inferentially a reference is made to the gradual encroachments of the past few years upon the open spaces in the city, and to the sanitary objections to further encouragement being given to this policy. The minority, however, did not base their objection, as the proposer of Monday's resolution did, upon the overcrowded state of the native town as a reason why an area quite outside it should not be built upon. Their "breathing space" theory, when they came to set it out in detail, became what may be described without any desire to depreciate it as a "playground theory," in which form they may be sure it will meet with peculiar consideration at the hands of the present Governor.

It may seem an ungrateful function to answer all this with pleas based upon mere utility, and whoever appeared to be conspiring against the recreation of the cricket-playing portion of the population, would under the present regime, fight against heavy odds. But it has never been admitted that the scheme for building upon the Marine Lines Estate would in any appreciable degree diminish the facilities for popular recreation. The General Parade-ground, though people in Calcutta are good enough to speak of it as "our tiny Maidan," would still be available, and the Kennedy Sea Face would give ample space for cricketers whom the necessities of city extension had driven from the smaller Maidan behind the Marine Lines. The minority of the Extension Committee objected to this palliative on the ground that besides being too exposed, the Kennedy Sea Face is too far from the Elphinstone High School and the adjacent educational institutions for the students to use it. It is, however, a poor compliment to the energies of the rising generation to suppose that a half-mile walk would be a bar to their indulgence in the pleasures of the cricket field. Those of them who were driven to the Kennedy Sea Face for their recreation would have no more formidable journey before them than the members of the Parsee Gymkhana, who willingly and wisely chose that spot, exposed and distant though it may be, to pitch their tent in. It is not pretended that the Kennedy Sea Face in its present condition would be a perfect substitute for the ground which it is proposed to build upon. But Government, in common fairness, we suppose, would do all that needs to be done in the way of levelling the ground, so that the cricketing community would lose little by the change. The most serious objection that has been made to the proposal is, however, on the ground, not of public recreation, but of public health. Here the dissenting minority of the Extension Committee, with the wisdom of Lord Mansfield, did not state their reasons. Those who took up their protest, however, were more explicit, and it seems that it is because the space is required as a "lung" for a city already overcrowded, that the Corporation were asked to vote against its being built upon. References that were made to reports of the Health Officer, attributing sickness to the overcrowding of the city, make it clear what was the evil that the proposer and seconder of the resolution desired to guard against. Both gentlemen will pardon us if we confess our inability to see the slightest connection between the two things. Such sickness as the Health Officer has reported upon has arisen while the "lung" in question has been perfectly unobstructed, and it is difficult therefore to understand how Dr. Weir's reports can be called in aid by those who want to leave the Maidan as it is. The truth is that the overcrowding to which sickness in the native town is attributed is too near at hand to be aggravated by anything that may be done with the open spaces on the Esplanade. No "lungs" that may be preserved there will oxygenize the blood that circulates in these secluded parts of the system; and to contend that an open space in what is almost the narrowest and the most sparsely populated part of the island will contribute to the health of the crowded and ill-drained lanes of Kamatipura and Mandvi, is to look for remedies in the wrong direction.

Lord Salisbury's suggestion to "try a large map" might profitably be acted upon by those who have gone astray on this question. They will then see that the portion of Bombay which the open spaces on the Esplanade are supposed to ventilate is the one portion which least needs ventilation. To the eastward of it, there is open ground in abundance, and solid blocks of buildings, closely huddled together as in the other parts of the city, are conspicuously absent. If it is suggested that the native town is dependent upon the Esplanade for ventilation, it should suffice to show that at scarcely any season of the year does the wind blow across the Esplanade in that direction. Mr. Baldwin Latham is the latest enquirer into the character and direction of the prevailing winds in Bombay, and the result of his enquiries is that during the last fifteen years winds with a westerly component have had an enormous preponderance. A table which Mr. Latham introduces into his report on the sanitation of Bombay points to the conclusion that the wind blows across the Esplanade towards the native town on not more than twenty-six days in the year. We must tear up the wind chart and the map of the island therefore if the "lung" theory is to be anything more than a plausible hypothesis. The objections that were raised at Monday's meeting had little relation, moreover, to the project either as it was formulated by the Extension Committee or as it has since been modified by Government. It is an essential part of the scheme that the transverse roads along which the new bungalows are to be built shall be sixty feet wide, and that there shall be ample garden spaces. The prevailing winds will therefore have free course, and if the General Parade Ground is to be the "lung" of the future, it will be in no danger of not being sufficiently oxygenized. There will probably be considerably under a hundred bungalows—enough to relieve the serious pressure that has long been felt upon the house accommodation of the city, but not enough to make overcrowding a question with which the citizens need concern themselves in the slightest degree. If it were a question of putting up another building like the High Court there would be ground for some such protest as that which the Corporation, in an unusually small meeting, were induced to raise on Monday. That building is a screen, behind which the residents of at least one portion of the Fort sometimes find it hard to breathe. But nothing of the kind is in contemplation in this case, and it is a pity that the Municipality, on an incomplete statement of the facts, and apparently under a misconception of the plan on which it is proposed to lay out the ground, have been led to protest against a project which will meet a pressing public necessity. For years past Government have been urged to do something towards increasing the house accommodation of the city, and it would be a pity if the opportunity were lost through the indisposition of the citizens to make use of it. Obstacles, it is well understood, may be raised in another direction, for the last word must be spoken by the Government of India in the Military Department. But unless they, for imperial reasons, should pronounce against the scheme, it should be unhesitatingly supported by local opinion.

WE have good reason to believe that there is a question of the cession by the Congo Free State, *i.e.*, by the King of the Belgians, of a portion of the territory of that State, to the British Government, or to be strictly accurate, to the Imperial British East Africa Company. The strip of territory in question will give the Company increased facilities of access to the region west and north of the sphere assigned to the Company. It is perhaps not altogether farfetched to connect that projected cession of some Congo territory with the declaration, semi-officially made in Paris, that the French Government holds that France has a preferential right to Congoland if the present administration should require at any time to assign its charge to a Foreign State. This declaration had ostensibly reference to the declared intention to assign the country to Belgium by bequest from the King. There is evidently room for a new and grave complication in this direction. It is a far cry from Congoland to the Shan States. But it is as well to bear in mind that the extension of our influence over the Shan States, with which we came in contact on the annexation of Upper Burma, has brought us very near the sphere of influence which the French as rulers of Tonquin on the one side and the King of Siam as Lord Paramount of the Shans on the north of his dominions, regard as especially their own. It is not easy to assign exact boundaries where there are no maps, and where civilized surveyors have never penetrated. There must, however, be a boundary somewhere; the task is to find out in time where it exists. From the hill of Mandalay—a small eminence outside the city limits—a good view is had of the immense congeries of mountains, commencing some eight miles distant and trending away for two hundred miles as the crow flies to Tonquin. Those trackless ranges are the homes of the Shans. The problem to solve is to discover whereabouts in those well nigh inaccessible mountains, which are the abode, not of snow, but of fever and accessible pestilence, a useful frontier line can be laid down.

AN impatient correspondent wants to know when the monsoon covering over the Queen's Statue is likely to be finished. The question strikes us as exceedingly unreasonable. A good commencement, as any one may see, has already been made with the work, the whole of the frame being already put together, and there are indications which no one need mistake of an intention ultimately to provide this useful structure with a roof and three complete sides. It is difficult to understand how even a captious correspondent can want more than this. The monsoon is still far from over, for only sixty inches of rain have fallen, and if all is well at least another twenty inches are in store—amply sufficient to give the roof the wetting which from our correspondent's inquiry he appears to deem necessary for a structure of this sort. Some people seem to be quite unaware of the damage that is done to corrugated iron structures by continued exposure to tropical rains. A noticeable example of this rash procedure is shown at the Temple Statue, the covering of which has been exposed to wind and rain from the beginning of the monsoon. That is the reckless way of doing things that they have in the P. W. D., where the necessity of keeping iron roofings out of the rain seems to be altogether ignored.

WE understand that the rights and status of British subjects resident on the coast of the African mainland opposite Zanzibar, which is to be ceded to Germany, have been the subject of discussion in London and Berlin. The German proposal is that Natives of India carrying on business in the territory in question should become naturalised German subjects. This proposal was quite unexpected, and is from several points of view startling. These British subjects when denationalised would find themselves subjected to various regulations which are certain to be introduced with the express object of giving German-born subjects the upper hand in that part of the world. Apart from that consideration, the fact that these Indian traders do not desire to become either Germans or Africans, but look forward to the time when they can return to their families and friends in India, renders the proposal to divest them of their rights as British subjects quite inadmissible.

A LETTER which was received by last mail from an ecclesiastic who is likely to be well-informed in regard to the prevalent opinion in clerical circles, says that it is believed in Rome that no change in the relations between Portugal and the Catholic Church in India will be effected during the reign of the present Pontiff. Pope Leo the Thirteenth, as one of the parties to the Concordat, might see certain objections to its abrogation which would be less urgent upon his successor, and for this reason, we are told, the recently revived agitation on the subject is not likely to bear immediate fruit.

MR. C. P. COOPER yesterday attended the Girgaum Police Court, where he was engaged disposing of cases all the forenoon. In the afternoon he sat at the Esplanade Police Court.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Candy delivered their judgment on the appeal of Mr. E. M Slater, agent of the Bank of Bengal, from the decision of Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, who fined him Rs. 200, with the alternative of two months' simple imprisonment, for the offence of having defamed Haji Joosub Peerbhoy. Their lordships held that the words alleged to have been used by Mr. Slater constituted a privileged communication, which he was justified in making, for the protection of his own interests, to another person who was also interested in the matter. The conviction was, therefore, quashed, and the fine was directed to be repaid to the defendant.

MR. A. C. GREER, C.S., recently met with a bad accident at Bannu by a fall from his horse, resulting in severe concussion. He has so far recovered as to be able to proceed on leave to Sheikh Budin.

THE Commander-in-Chief during his cold-weather tour will visit the camps-of-exercise in Bombay and Madras, thus carrying out a suggestion made by the Secretary of State in his despatch dealing with the Army reform question. His Excellency will go first to Bombay in October, and then, travelling by way of Mhow and Saugor back to the Punjab, he will meet the Viceroy at Delhi, after which he will attend the Attock camp and the Meerut rifle meeting, arriving at Calcutta in the early part of the year. Sir Frederick Roberts will probably make another tour in the spring over the north-west frontier.

THE two missing men of the Rifle Brigade turned up just as the search-party had come back to Bareilly and hope had been almost abandoned. The men, whose names are Speed and Davis, have been out in the jungles since the 23rd of July, apparently without meeting a human being or getting any food but such herbs and berries as they could pick up. It seems that they had not even a gun, for the weapons were with the two comrades whom they got separated from; and their strength was almost out, when the whistle of an engine directed them to the railway line, where they were picked up by a passing trolly and brought into Bareilly. They were, of course, in a state of great exhaustion, but we may hope not otherwise the worse for their trying experience.

MR. JUSTICE PRINSEP has just published the ninth edition of his "Code of Criminal Procedure," the first edition of which appeared so far back as 1866, when he was Law Reporter to the Calcutta High Court. It has survived all rival publications, and as it is constantly quoted in all the Indian courts, it may fairly claim to be regarded as a recognised text-book. The present edition consists of Act X. of 1882, with the amending Acts of 1884, 1886 and 1887, and contains notes of all orders and judgments thereon. New indices have been added, which are of particular value as simplifying reference to the various cases quoted.

TRAVELLERS who have been forced to make the journey down from Naini Tal during the last few days, have strange tales to tell of their experiences: the full day consumed in getting over the ten miles of the bridle road, the wading knee-deep in shale and water, the gaps to be scrambled over, the innumerable land-slips. There are, of course, many stories abroad of loss of life in the various accidents, but only one, the most serious, can as yet be verified. The same disaster which carried away the Ballia Bridge, writes the *Pioneer*, caused the death of at least fourteen persons who were in the neighbourhood, including, it is said, two unfortunate women who were on the bridge at the moment when it gave way.

A CORRESPONDENT, who has just been over the Darjeeling railway, says that the land-slips are quite phenomenal. He is confident that they surpass anything of the kind that has ever yet been seen in India. "Repairing is not a matter of days, but of months, although I do not doubt that by an early date some arrangement will be made to carry goods over the bad places by coolies."

A WRITER in the last Australian *Sportsman* tells us of a very big "take off":—"Whilst at Dowling Forest the writer was shown by Scobie two tremendous leaps made by Sir Joshua and St. Louis. The take-off in each instance was something quite out of the ordinary, but nevertheless was not equal to that of Lizette at Caulfield, who some three years ago took off 25ft. 6in. in front of the fence. This jump was witnessed by several people, and a tape measure was procured to estimate it.

MR. DELISLE, of the Durham Light Infantry met with an accident on Thursday at Quetta, while exercising a horse over the racecourse. The animal fell while taking the on-and-off and threw his rider, who fell on his head and was stunned. Mr. DeLisle soon recovered, however, and was able to drive home in a gharry.

No final decision, the *Civil and Military Gazette* believes, has as yet been arrived at regarding the five Samil clans of the Miranzai border, but meantime Government has suspended the personal allowances and attached the leases of some lands held by the Khan of Hangu, who, with his family, has been required to move to Hazara. It will shortly be settled what order shall be taken as regards the five clans, unless they make due submission to the Deputy Commissioner.

THE demands upon the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons have this year exceeded all previous experience of the kind. Every seat has to be ballotted for, and every night the box is filled to overflowing with the names of Members written upon slips of paper. It was not so formerly, and the present demand is attributed to the new dining-room at the House, which has become a sort of fashionable restaurant. The most acceptable compliment a Member can pay his lady friends is to invite a couple to dinner at the House. It is legislation tempered by flirtation.

THE *Liverpool Daily Post* contains the following:—"Considerable excitement has been created in the Principality by the mysterious conveyance of artillery into secluded regions. The Welsh newspapers state that for some time past mysterious doings have been carried on in a secluded valley amongst the hills, the locality of which for special reasons is forbidden to be disclosed. For many weeks, in a secret and concealed manner, huge guns of five, six, and ten tons weight have been conveyed to this valley, and at present lambs can be seen gambolling around some of the finest artillery which the skill of man has devised. One of these guns is from America, and all are to be submitted to a test which demands a place as lonely as Salisbury Plain in the most isolated Welsh valleys wherein to carry it out. One of the pieces if placed on the coast would, it is said, send the strongest armour-clad vessel to the bottom of the sea."

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL ABANDONED.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. W. H. Smith announced that the Government had been reluctantly compelled to abandon the Indian Councils Bill.

CHOLERA IN MECCA.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The number of deaths reported to have occurred at Mecca from cholera, on Sunday, was two hundred and fifty.

Aug. 6.

The number of deaths on Monday is stated at four hundred.

GERMAN HONOURS FOR LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

It is stated in this morning's papers that the Emperor William has expressed his intention of decorating Lord Salisbury with the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle and presenting a portrait of himself to his lordship.

THE ZANZIBAR ANTI-SLAVERY DECREE.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 5.

A band of thirty armed Comoro islanders, after parading through the streets of Zanzibar yesterday, tore down copies of the Sultan's anti-slavery decree from the Custom-house walls, and then embarking in a vessel, fled the country.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT OSBORNE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Emperor William arrived at Osborne yesterday, and met with a most cordial reception.

REVIVAL OF THE ARGENTINE REBELLION.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The excitement at Buenos Ayres is reviving owing to the defection of two of the new Ministers. The financial crisis continues.

NEWS OF THE CHINESE AMBAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the Chinese Amban is still alive. Despatches were received at Darjeeling from him on Sunday evening. He has been promoted to the post of Chief Resident in Thibet, *vice* Chief Resident Chang, appointed General in Ili.

FEMALE EMANCIPATION.

At a meeting of the Committee of the public library at Calcutta, held yesterday, two leading European officials, backed by their friends, recommended that Miss Ghosal, graduate of the Calcutta University, and the daughter of the Secretary to the Standing Committee of the Indian Congress of Calcutta, be appointed librarian of the Metcalfe Hall Library. This startling proposal was strongly opposed by Dr. Mohendralal Sircar and others. The European element having failed in carrying their object, the meeting was adjourned *sine die.*

LORD HARRIS CONVALESCENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 5.

Lord Harris is, I am glad to say, better, but he is still confined to his room.

THE CHURCH MISSION SCHOOLS FANCY BAZAAR.

The annual fancy bazaar in aid of the Poona Church Mission Schools took place this evening. There was a large crowd present, among the number being Lady Harris, who was a good customer. The Governor's band was kindly lent for the occasion. The bazaar continues for a week.

SERGEANT-MAJOR SAUNDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 5.

Sergeant-Major Saunders who succeeded Sergeant-Major Ward as Sergeant-Major of Artillery at Kirkee has been ordered home on promotion, and will probably obtain a commission. He is very popular at Kirkee.

THE AMEER'S MESSAGE TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

Colonel Wali Ahmad Khan, the Kabul Envoy, has arrived at Simla with a message from the Ameer to H. E. the Viceroy.

THE ZHOB VALLEY SURVEY STAFF.

The Zhob Valley Railway Survey will consist of Engineer-in-Chief, Major Buchanan Scott; Personal Assistant, Captain Capper; Divisional Officers, Captain Cowie, Captain Walton, Lieutenants Macdonald, Pringle, and Elliott; Assistant Engineers, Lieutenants Moore, Tomlin, McElhinny, Macaulay, Waghorn, Burn, Twinning, and Austin, all Royal Engineers.

THE SHEIK ALI HAZARAS IN REVOLT.

The Sheik Ali Hazaras to the north and west of Shagui have broken out in rebellion, also some of Firuzkohi villages at Charsaddu, near Daulatyar, refused to pay revenue, but yielded to the Governor of Herat, who sent a force against them.

DISTRICT MEETING OF KHOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, Aug. 5.

At the district meeting of the Khoti Association, held on Sunday and Monday, many Khots from all parts attended. Great enthusiasm prevailed. It was resolved to protest against the Government resolution and send a deputation to Government and raise funds.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Aug. 5.

Mail steamer Coromandel from Aden arrived.
Mail steamer Oceana from Australia arrived.

EAST AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, July 22.

Zanzibar harbour looks quite gay again with the number of men-of-war now lying at anchor. Representing our own navy are the Boadicea, Turquoise, Conquest, Kingfisher, Brisk, Cossack, and Redbreast, besides the hired despatch-boat Somali; the Germans have the Schwalbe and Carola; and the French gunboat Boursaints has been here for some time. Then besides the men-of-war we have H. M.'s transport Humber, the hired transport Buccaneer, the mail steamer Madwa, the B. I. s.s. Baghdad, and a couple of ordinary coal tramps. The Buccaneer has on board the two stern-wheel steamers intended for the Zambesi river, and the Humber has the crews of those steamers on board. They have both been here several days and are delayed, I believe, pending negotiations between our own and the Portuguese Government. One would have thought that the expedition would not have been allowed to start until a perfect understanding had been arrived at between the two nations; and, however, the negotiations may terminate they have surely gone too far to retreat. The recent attacks upon tribes under our protection have certainly justified us in proceeding to their assistance, and taking such measures as may ensure the maintenance of peace for the future. The two vessels, now on board the Buccaneer, are in sections, and are so constructed that they can be put together in the water. Each section is water-tight and has floating capacity of its own: and at the trial at home prior to shipment, both vessels were put together in a few hours. They are named the Mosquito and the Herald, each is 70 feet long, draws only two feet of water, is supplied with powerful armament, is of sufficient power to make decent headway against the strong current of the Zambesi, and is to be manned by twenty one Europeans and five Seedis. The Portuguese may well be alarmed at the prospect of twenty-two Europeans presenting themselves *en masse* to the astonished gaze of the natives of the interior, where never before have more than three white faces been seen at the same time; but it is to be hoped that they will be induced to see that, though the Zambesi flows into the ocean in Portuguese dominions, the fact that it passes in its course through territory under our protection gives us the right to use the river as a highway; and I hope soon to be able to advise you that the expedition has proceeded to its destination.

The weather here is now delightfully cool, as is testified by the fact that cricket or football matches between the various ships of the fleet have been of almost daily occurrence during the past week, and play has commenced as early as 2 p.m. Besides the exercise taken in this way, his Excellency Rear Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle has been drilling his people in fine style. For several days parties have been landed each afternoon, and have been put through field-gun, musketry, and bayonet drill. The cause of this activity is the fact that a grand review is to be held by the Admiral on Wednesday next, before his Highness the Sultan, and though the mail leaves before that date I shall be enabled to send you an account of it a few days later, when a direct steamer leaves for Bombay.

The other night a crowded meeting was held at the English Club, and a handsome silver cup was presented to Captain Coathupe of the Eastern Telegraph Company's Store-ship Indus, in recognition of the services rendered by him to the Club during the time he has been acting as honorary secretary. The cup, which was subscribed for by the officers of all her Majesty's ships in the Zanzibar station, was manufactured by Hamilton and Company, of Calcutta. His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle presided at the meeting, and made the presentation with a few appropriate remarks as to their indebtedness to Captain Coathupe, and their regret at losing his services. Captain Coathupe, in reply, made a lengthy speech, thanking the donors for their handsome acknowledgment of his endeavours to work the Club upon basis of economy, whilst striving to give satisfaction to the Club collectively and to each member individually. He regretted having been obliged to retire from the position of honorary secretary, but the laying of the new wire between Zanzibar and Mombassa threw so much extra work upon his shoulders that he found he could not devote attention to the Club, and at the same time conscientiously fulfil his duties. In conclusion, he thanked the Admiral for his kind remarks and then called for champagne, and judging from the number of members present and their thirsty appearance, I thought that the stock of "fiz" would be exhausted before each one present "wetted the cup"; but I believe my fears were groundless, and that none departed without drinking Captain Coathupe's health and prosperity.

I suppose it will be no news to you that Dr. Peters has turned up alive and well. He arrived in Zanzibar on the 17th inst., having left Mr. Teedimann, (the only white man who has been to Uganda with him) at Bagamoyo. Peters is by no means reticent, and talks without restraint about his journey, but I am afraid that some of his yarns must be taken *cum grano salis.* For instance, he says that he visited and slept at the place where Bishop Hannington was killed, and, in proof thereof, he displays a human tooth which he avers to have been the Bishop's. With regard to the supposed massacre of Peters and his party on the banks of the Tanna, the Doctor says they were attacked by a combined force of Somali and Masai, that some of his party were killed, and that he continued his march into the interior with his 130 porters reduced to sixty. I fancy the circulation of the report of Peters' death was a stratagem of the wily Doctor to escape observation, as he smiled grimly when allusion was made to it, and said he was quite prepared to hear that he had been killed a dozen times over. Continuing his experiences, he said that he reached Uganda on February 25 last, in time to take part in the struggle for supremacy between the Christian and Mahomedan parties, the latter of which retreated before Peters under the belief that he was at the head of a large force, and the Christian party, assisted by Peters, retook possession of the country from which they had been ousted in November last. Peters gives deplorable accounts of the state of the country, which has been laid waste most wantonly by one or other of the conflicting parties. Many villages had been burned, and no crops had been raised during the year, to speak of, and in consequence women and children were dying in great numbers from starvation, unburied corpses lying about in all directions. The Christian party suffered the least, as they held possession of all the boats, and were thus enabled to retire to islands on Lake Nyanza, where they could obtain food and were safe from molestation. Peters himself suffered great hardships for want of food, and during his marches he had very frequently to travel fifteen hours without water, and on several occasions even then had to be satisfied with what was procurable by digging in the dry beds of rivers. He left Uganda on March 27, took nine days to cross the Victoria Nyanza, and travelling by a route which he says is nine days shorter than that taken by Stanley, reached Zanzibar, as I have stated, on the 17th inst. The route taken by Peters was more northerly than that along which Stanley travelled, and lay just outside, but skirting the Masai country. Dr. Peters has taken passage in the mail-steamer Madura, and he will no doubt receive a cordial welcome from his friends in Germany. He has certainly made a most marvellous journey, starting with what was looked upon as a ridiculously small caravan, and losing three-fourths of his number *en route.* He arrived at Bagamoyo with only thirty-seven porters, most of whom were Swahilis. One remark made by Peters in the course of conversation would give one an insight into his means of procuring supplies. He said if he made another journey he would take more Somalis with him, as one Somali was better at *robbing* than three Swahilis.

The Imperial British East African Company have been infusing a great deal of new blood into its administration. With Sir Francis de Winton came his son and Captain Smith of the 1st Life Guards, who seem to be Aides-de-Camp to the Administrator-in-Chief, and Captain Mackay, R. E., has since arrived to take charge of all surveying on behalf of the Company. With a view to protecting different stations in the interior a number of troops have been imported. The mail steamer Madura brought from Suez to Mombassa two hundred Soudanese, fine soldierly-looking men, many of whom fought side by side with our own troops recently at Suakin; and they are under the command of Captain Williams, who enlisted them. Then, a few days later the s. s. Baghdad arrived from your port with two hundred Punjabees, commanded by Lieutenant Budd, of the Indian Army, and Mr. Rogers, of the Punjab Police. This force is to be formed into a military police, which accounts for the engagement of Mr. Rogers, who has had considerable experience with the management of police stations in the Punjab. A day or two after the military police force had been landed, Colonel Euan-Smith, her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, arrived at Mombassa in H. M. S. Turquoise, and he held an inspection of all the newly-arrived troops. He greatly praised the appearance of the Soudanese, but appeared to think the Indian contingent rather a poor lot, and as the Colonel has served in India, his opinion should, no doubt, be taken as that of a competent judge. It is only fair to state that whereas the majority of the Soudanese are old soldiers, the whole of the Punjab party are raw recruits, and a monsoon passage from Bombay was, no doubt, somewhat trying to them. After the inspection Colonel Euan-Smith, with his usual generosity, gave four bullocks to the Soudanese, and had a feast prepared for the others.

Some time since I alluded to a journey undertaken by Mr. Symonds, the I. B. E. A. Company's representative at Lamoo, into the Somali country, and those who were supposed to be most conversant with the manners and customs of the Somali tribes, prophesied that Mr. Symonds would never return; those prophecies have been fulsified and Mr. Symonds returned to Lamoo a few weeks ago, and not only has he escaped uninjured, but his mission, which was the formation of commercial treaties with all Somali tribes between the rivers Tanna and Juba, has been eminently successful. To fully understand the importance of the work accomplished by Mr. Symonds it is only necessary to take a glance at the geography of the country controlled by the Somali tribes with whom treaties have been made. Between the rivers Tanna and Juba there is a tract of country, 200 miles long by 150 miles broad, peopled by over 200,000 Somalis, who are divided into numerous tribes, each under its own Sheikh, but all owning allegiance to one superior under the title of Sheikh of Sheikhs. These Somali tribes are great rearers of cattle and own vast herds of bullocks and flocks of goats, the pasturage being remarkably fine. But, to the north-west of this Somali country, bordering on Lake Lamburu, in Lat. 2° N. and Long. 38° E., is a tract of land of fabulous wealth in mineral, ivory, and precious stones, peopled by a species of mankind more nearly approaching the European than any yet found in Africa. They are called the Borun-Gallas, and travellers who have visited them aver that they have nothing of the African type about them. Ivory is so plentiful that tusks are commonly used as posts to mark off divisions of property. The marvellous accumulation of ivory is accounted for by the want of a market in which to dispose of it, as all endeavours to pass through the Somali tribes to the coast have hitherto been futile; and it is with the prospect of obtaining this surplus ivory, and of investigating the supposed wealth of the Borun-Gallas country in minerals, that these treaties have been made with the Somalis. But yet another reason for the action of the I. B. E. A. Company in sending Mr. Symonds was the fact of the German Company claiming all the sea-coast between Lamu and the Juba, and, by making treaties with the tribes of the interior, the British Company would render the ten miles depth of country claimed by the Germans of little or no value from a commercial point of view. Of course, since the understanding recently arrived at between the two countries regarding their relative possessions in East Africa, the surrender of all land north of Lamu by the Germans would have rendered the enormous sums of money expended by Mr. Symonds in presents, so much wealth needlessly expended, were it not for the fact that the means of communication thus established with the Borun-Gallas will no doubt of itself eventually repay the outlay.

NOTES FROM BILLIMORIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Aug. 4.

The auspicious birth of another child to his Highness the Gaekwar was received here with *eclat* and enthusiasm. This is the third son to his Highness, one by his former wife, and the next two by the present one.

It is freely rumoured here that the Baroda State contemplate introducing income-tax in their territory. At least, as far as the State is concerned, there is no necessity of imposing upon the people a too obnoxious tax while the treasury is full and no extra demands are made upon the same. Anyhow the Government will do well to exempt from taxation those whose annual income comes below Rs. 500. This limit has been fixed by the British Government, and it is a wise one as far as it goes.

The State wisely abolished all transit duties some time ago, but *walava* is still imposed on all the ships trading in this port. Imagine a ship of the burthen of 50 tons making three trips between this port and Bombay every month. As port dues the Bombay Port Trust only charges about Rs. 3-8 for the three trips—the port dues holding good for one month—while the Gaekwar's Government, under the disguise of *walava,* exacts as port dues a sum not less than Rs. 24; say 700 per cent. more than what they charge in British territory. Formerly, while the western shores of India were infested by pirates, the Government sent an armed escort with every ship, and for this service of his Government the merchant willingly submitted to this obnoxious *walava.* Now that the object for which *walava* was created no longer exists, it is just that the Government should abolish it, or at all events lessen the burden, which is growing day by day more unbearable. About four years ago the subject was fully discussed in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette,* but up till now nothing has been done to mitigate the evil.

The crops are doing well, and it is hoped that if all goes on well, as at present, the cultivators will have a bumper crop this year.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

In response to numerous requests, and in order to give those who, on account of the inclemency of the weather last Tuesday evening, were prevented from hearing the rendering by the Bombay Philharmonic Society of Sir Sterndale Bennett's cantata "The Woman of Samaria," an opportunity of listening to a most enjoyable concert, the work was repeated yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall. There was a very good attendance, and the recital which began punctually was even more successful from a musical point of view than the last, the additional rehearsal having apparently done some good. Every chorus went splendidly, one little fault which we referred to in our notice of last Tuesday's concert being unnoticeable yesterday afternoon. The soloists were also in good form. Mrs. Walker sang with the same brilliancy as formerly. If Mr. Hebditch suffered from a slight cold, his singing was marked with much care and earnestness, and Mr. Chisholm was encored for the only solo he had to sing. Unfortunately, Miss Carpenter was unable, through illness to appear; and both the Society and the audience had much to thank Mrs. Macbeth for, in coming forward at very short notice to sing the contralto solos. She was only asked the day before, and although she could have no rehearsal along with the others, she undertook the part at once. Her voice was in splendid condition, as clear as a richly-toned bell, and she sang without fault. Her melodious voice was heard to much advantage in the quartette "God is a Spirit," which, as on last Tuesday, was encored and responded to. The concert was on the whole a great success.

BOMBAY CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The following gentlemen, who were the winners in the first section of the Chess Tournament, Sassoon Institute, have been paired off by lot to play in the second section as under :—

Mr. M. N. Kaka	*vs.*	Mr. A. C. Owen.
„ N. K. Masani	„	„ A. F. Turner.
„ J. T. Mitchell	„	„ J. C. Kiddle.
„ J. Riding	„	„ W. Gurtler.
„ J. F. Flewker	„	„ A. Woffman.

THE EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Reading the letter signed "An East Indian," which you published in your issue of to-day, and bearing in mind the fact that that letter is intended to be an answer to your very judicious remarks in connection with the term "East Indian," as appropriated by the members of the Bombay East Indian Association, one can't help thinking that after all there is something in the old saying, "None so blind as those who won't see."

"An East Indian" is a singularly-gifted individual and his facts and his logic are all his own. According to him the term East Indian is not held at present by any other community in the Bombay Presidency, although public opinion says the contrary, and the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association will tell us at any moment that the East Indian, community is that which gives it the best right to exist. According to him, other communities on the same footing (?) in Madras and Bengal are known as East Indians, although as all the world will bear witness, there is no community in Madras or Bengal other than the Eurasian, which is known as the East Indian. Individuals, of course, there are in Madras and Bengal as in other parts of India, who palm themselves off as East Indians without the smallest title to the designation, and if an East Indian means his remark to apply to the aggregations of these, then, undoubtedly, he has an equal right to the name, which in his opinion elevates him so much above his fellows. According to this authority, again, there is very grave doubt whether the Eurasian will receive with open arms as their brethren the communities who go under the name of East Indian. I entertain the most fearful doubts in the matter so far as it relates to the Bombay East Indians, and would seriously advise "An East Indian" not to try it.

As regards the number of members who have kept aloof from the Association being infinitesimally small, why, nothing is needed to prove it beyond the simple process of deducting the number of members on the rolls of the Association, *viz.,* 800, from the number of people in the community, *viz.,* 60,000. This will give you the infinitesimally small balance of 59,200 as against the tremendous aggregate of the Associationists, *viz.,* 800. These 59,200, I am glad to find it acknowledged, rejoice in the name of Portuguese. They have their own ends to serve, and let us hope they may succeed.—Yours, &c.,

A BOMBAY PORTUGUESE.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

(*.*This correspondence must cease.—Ed. *B.G.*)

THE RULES UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The section of the Arms Act regarding cancelling and suspension of license runs as follows:—"Any license may be cancelled or suspended (*a*) by the officer by whom the same was granted, or by any authority to which he may be subordinate, or by any magistrate of a district, or commissioner of police in a presidency town, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the holder of such license may be, when, for reasons to be recorded in writing, such officer, authority, magistrate, or commissioner deems it necessary for the security of the public peace to cancel or suspend such license; or (*b*) by any judge or magistrate before whom the holder of such license is convicted of an offence against this Act, or against the rules made under this Act, and the local Government may, at its discretion in the local official *Gazette,* cancel or suspend all or any licenses throughout the whole or any portion of the territories under its administration;" whereas one of the rules framed under this Act is to the effect that any officer empowered to grant licenses may refuse to grant, or to renew a license at his discretion. Under the provisions of the Act the officer in question cannot, so I take it, cancel or suspend a licence, unless the holder thereof is "convicted of an offence" against the Act, or "when, for reasons to be recorded in writing, such officer, authority, magistrate, or commissioner deems it necessary for the security of the public peace to cancel or suspend such license." In this case, the license can be cancelled when good reasons exist for doing so, and the reasons must be recorded in writing. It seems to me, however, that what cannot be done by a magistrate or the officer concerned under the provisions of the Arms Act, can be easily carried into effect under the terms of the rules. Say, for instance, if "A's" license cannot be cancelled or suspended under the Act, "A" not having been "convicted of an offence" and it not being proved that the cancellation of his license is "necessary for the security of the public peace," the officer concerned can refuse to renew the said license. So that this officer, if he wishes to deprive a certain person of his license, even if that person were a good and respectable person, he (the officer) can easily do so, and yet the person so injured cannot utter a word, or if he does, it will not be heeded, the officer having power "to exercise his discretion," as he thinks best, though all others may disagree with him. And how many are there who under the benignant care of a magistrate have not to suffer such infliction of hardships? Sheristedars find the rule in question of great advantage, specially in cases where magistrates allow themselves to become signing machines of their energetic subordinates.—Yours, &c.,

AN OBSERVER.

A VEXED QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if any of the numerous readers of your paper will inform me, through the same medium, whether the following marriage is looked upon as legal and binding, *i.e.,* a Christian (Protestant) marrying a Jewess, by birth and religion; the ceremony being performed by a minister of the Methodist Church, or whether it is necessary, that they should be united by a Registrar.—Yours, &c.,

A DISTRESSED ONE.

Hyderabad, Aug. 2.

POLO.

GYMKHANA *VS.* BYCULLA CLUB.

The long postponed match between the Byculla Club and Gymkhana came off last night on a fairly good ground, though in some of the low-lying parts of the ground that have been recently repaired the ball often stuck, causing frequent missing. The game was a well contested one throughout, the score, when the bell rang at the close of the fourth round, being 3 goals all. It was agreed to widen the goals to double the width, and play until the first goal was made. After about 5 minutes' play and two near chances in favour of the Gymkhana the Byculla Club got well together on the ball and landed the winning goal. The following were the teams :—

Byculla.	Gymkhana.
Gery ....No. 3	Barton ......No. 2
Burder .... „ 1	Boyd .... „ 1
Steel .... „ 2	Lovett ...... „ 3
Boilea n......back.	Prevost ......back.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

There will be no meeting this afternoon on account of the cricket match.

There is (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) a singular decrease—which is believed to be only temporary—in the number of the competitors for female clerkships in the Civil Service in England. Recently it was announced that there were seventy vacancies to be filled. There were originally no less than 645 candidates for the positions. Of these 351 failed to qualify in one or more of what may be described as the preliminary subjects of handwriting, spelling, and arithmetic, so that there were really only 294 effective competitors. This was a proportion of four to each vacancy, but at the three preceding competitions the proportions were six, twelve, and fifteen.

It is understood that among the papers which, in response to the appeal of Mr. Gladstone, the Government were to have laid upon the table in regard to Heligoland, was to be a copy of the capitulation of September, 1807, by which the island was ceded to Great Britain. It is curious to note (says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) that the late Lord Carnarvon, as Secretary for the Colonies in the Disraeli Administration, declined in 1876 to produce this, when moved for in the Lords by Lord Rosebery, on the ground that it was a paper drawn up in time of war, when there was a great deal of animosity on both sides, and when conditions were asked on the one side and were refused or granted on the other.

THE HYDERABAD SOWAR COMMISSION.

Sir Asman Jah has issued a resolution on the decision of the Judges in what is known as the Sowar Commission, says a Secunderabad correspondent. His resolution runs as follows :—"The original complaint was contained in an official report to the Commandant of the School of Musketry by Lieutenant Gallie. Before receiving the complaint officially from the Resident, the Minister had heard of the occurrence privately through the Private Secretary, Mr. Faridonji Jamsedji, who witnessed it. His Excellency at once gave orders to the Private Secretary to express to the officers his deep regret at the occurrence—orders which, however, could not be carried out at once, Mr. Faridonji not knowing the officers' names. In the *Deccan Times* of the 17th June, the names of the officers were published, and on that date the Private Secretary wrote to Lieutenant Gallie, and at the same time the Minister directed the Commandant of the Regular Troops to make an inquiry into the matter. In reply, Lieutenant Gallie wrote that he had made an official report of the matter.

On the 26th June a letter reporting the matter, was received through the Resident. Lieutenant Gallie's statement about the cut at him by the sowar is quoted; and meanwhile the accounts of the matter appeared in the public prints—one under the sensational heading of "An Outrage on British Officers." This the Minister considered was a very serious charge to bring against a member of the force which it was hoped was considered worthy to fight side by side with British troops in the defence of the English nation. The trooper was accordingly placed under arrest and a commission appointed. Counsel was engaged on Colonel Nevill's recommendation, and the Minister sanctioned the engagement because, though the cost would be heavy, it appeared necessary in the interests of justice. The Minister agrees with the Court that the case for the prosecution had practically broken down before Mr. Rudra advised his clients to withdraw. His Excellency agrees with the finding of the Court acquitting the sowar, and confirms it. The Minister cancels the following words contained in the Judge's decision :—"The Nizam passed the spot without taking any notice of the condition of the officers, as the investigation did not pretend to touch any action of His Highness. The report of Captain Bayley, commanding the African Cavalry Guard, would have gained in clearness had the scene of the accident been visited before it was written."

Severe censure is passed on the Nizam's police; in fact the paragraph is worth quoting :—

"The glaring incorrectness of the report of the police officers, noticed by the Commission, has attracted His Excellency's serious attention. His Excellency considers that the state of the city police must be most discreditable if subordinates therein (*sic*) make false reports to their superiors. When evidence is invented by the police, what confidence can be placed in them by His Excellency or the general public? That such a state of things should exist is intolerable, and His Excellency has dismissed or degraded the officers concerned, by an order passed through the Police Department."

In conclusion, General Campbell, the President, Mr. Dunlop, and Captain Beauclerk, members of the Commission, are thanked for the able manner in which they have carried out the unenviable task assigned to them.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

"Outis" writes to the *Pioneer* :—"Sir,—Permit me to suggest that the remarks in a late issue of the *Pioneer,* as also those of some of the home papers received by the mail, on the subject of the promotion of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to the second class of Knight Commandership of the Military Division of the Order of the Bath, are founded on a misapprehension. It is true that His Royal Highness has long since been a member of what are considered the higher orders of knighthood of the United Kingdom—the Garter, the Thistle and the St. Patrick. But these are orders which the sons of the Sovereign receive as a matter of course. Lord Palmerston said: "Thank goodness, there is no question of merit in giving a Garter!" But the Military Order of the Bath is on quite a different footing. The Cross has to be earned; it is not given as a complimentary distinction, and the foreign princes who are occasionally gazetted G. C. B.'s receive the civil decoration. The Duke of Connaught earned the Companionship, or third class of the Military Division of the Bath, in Egypt, and he must value the Cross thus gained in the field more than the many stars his position as son of the Sovereign has secured for him. No one will question that His Royal Highness's excellent work in India as a divisional General in this Presidency and as Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, has entitled him to that promotion in the order which is granted to a retiring Commander-in-Chief who has done good service. That His Royal Highness received only the K. C. B. instead of the G. C. B., is in all probability attributable to the fact that the Duke of Connaught desired to share equally with his comrades in the army, and was unwilling to receive more than was granted to his predecessor, General Hardinge. The Military Order of the Bath is very properly on the same footing as the best of the foreign military orders. The late Emperor Frederick received the lower class of Frederick the Great's Military Order "Pour le mérite" at Sadowa, and was subsequently promoted to the higher class. He was also proud to wear the third or lowest class of the great Austrian Military Order of Maria Theresa, of which there are not a dozen living members. The present Emperor of Austria, who is a knight of all the great orders of chivalry, always wears the "Military Service Cross" which he earned in the Italian campaign before he ascended the throne. Although Sovereign of the order, the Emperor is not, I think, a member of the great Maria Theresa Order."

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT AT MULKAPUR.

A correspondent, writing from Mulkapore, Berars, on the 3rd current, says :—Friday, the 1st inst., was a day of general rejoicing at this pretty little town of Mulkapur. A grand evening party and other tamashas were given as parting entertainments by our popular Assistant Commissioner and Taluk Officer, Kumar Shri Harbhamji of Morbi, B.A., LL. M. Barrister-at-Law. The Kumar was temporarily transferred from Buldana, where he was District Civil Judge. Ever since the Kumar's advent into this Taluk he infused a remarkable vitality in almost all the departments over which he presided. He raised public subscriptions to rebuild the Maharwada, which was burnt to ashes in May last, and to buy a fire engine for the local committee. As ex-officio president of the committee, he introduced many tangible reforms for the conservancy of this town. He assisted to complete the Library Hall, which was abandoned, half-finished, for the want of funds and public spirit among the people. The Kumar was always ready to assist the people as much as he possibly could and particularly sympathizing with the poorer classes. As a mark of esteem to the Kumar it was agreed to place his likeness in painting in the Library Hall. The entertainment was attended by over one thousand men representing the different classes of the community, among whom were the following :—Nawab Sallamullakhan of Doulghat, Special Magistrate; Khan Bahadur Khevaja Budiuddin, Special Magistrate; Mr. Vicaji, District Police Superintendent; Mr. Atmaram Bhicaji, late Extra Assistant Commissioner; Mr. Mahajani, M.A., Educational Inspector, Messrs. Joshi, Shabazkhan, Raoji Raghoo, Trimbakrao, Damodarpunt, and Sahu Balusa.

MILITARY NEWS.

It is in contemplation to re-establish an embarkation depot at Karachi in the ensuing trooping season for troops going and coming by the Lahore-Karachi route, with rest-camps at Landi, Dadu and Reti. The wisdom of this measure is apparent; it will save much in railway transport and give relief to the staff at Deolali.

The following appointments have been made :—2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkhas: Lieutenant H. D. Watson, supernumerary on the establishment, 1-1st Gurkhas, to be Wing Officer. Lieutenant E. J. Drummond, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer. 5th Punjab Infantry : Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Strettell to be Commandant, *vice* Vallings, vacated. Captain R. F. Jameson to be Second-in-command. Captain F. P. L. White, attached to the 2nd Sikhs, to be Wing Commander. Lieutenant W. E. Venour, officiating Wing Officer on probation, 28th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—Colonel G. N. Channer, commanding at Jullundur, to England, for one year, on private affairs. Captain F. C. Carter, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Pindi District, 54 days' privilege leave. Lieutenant J. F. Whyte, 4th Sikh Infantry, to England, on private affairs, for one year. Lieutenant A. Ward, 19th Punjab Infantry, to Pindi and Murree, for six months, to study the language. Lieutenant W. R. Scharlieb, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to Calcutta, for six months, to study the language. Captain R. B. Gaisford, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to England, for twelve months on private affairs.

THE TREATMENT OF LEPERS.

The following influentially signed memorial has been sent to the Viceroy of India :—

"The question of leprosy and its treatment has lately attracted great attention both in Great Britain and in India. A Committee has been formed, and subscriptions have been raised in England to forward a solution of the question, and to assist in the employment of active measures. Simultaneously a Bill has been introduced by the Indian Government dealing with leprosy, but it has not so far been carried into law.

Conscious that the treatment of leprosy in India is a question of immediate and overwhelming importance to which any delay is prejudicial, and that the interests of both countries are concerned in its being speedily taken into hand, the undersigned desire to invite special attention to the Indian aspect of the case.

We wish to express our approval of the Bill for the segregation of lepers now before the Indian Government, and our hope that it may be so extended as to provide for and as far as possible enforce the separation of the diseased from the general population.

We trust that not only the vagrant lepers who are afflicted with open sores will be dealt with, but also—with due consideration for the feelings of the people of India—those who are engaged in such avocations as those referred to in the following paragraph taken from the *Englishman.* After stating that in a town not very distant from Calcutta there are not less than fifty *well-to-do* lepers, it proceeds as follows :—"Two are employed as chaprasies, two as money changers, one as a seller of wood, six as vendors of oil, one is a jeweller, another a dealer in combs and looking-glasses, and a third a seller of antimony, four are sellers of tobacco, two keep toddy shops, two deal in betel nut, &c., one is a retailer of muduk, and opium, five are tailors, and eight are described as keeping miscellaneous store shops, four sell vegetables, and a like number sweetmeats, one deals in parched grain, three are sellers of milk, butter, &c., while two are employed in washing clothes. This list cannot but be read with feelings akin to horror." We have also heard of two who milk cows for hospitals, of one who is a railway ticket collector, and of another who is cook in an important railway restaurant, and this state of things is no doubt more or less universal all over India.

With these and other facts before us, we are not surprised to hear on the best authority that the disease is spreading in India, and that English officers, English officials, and even an English lady have been recently attacked by it. Some such sad cases are now living in seclusion in London.

With special alarm we have read the following paragraph in the "*Times*" of May 12th :—"Latest Intelligence.—India. "An incident which occurred in Bombay last week shows the urgent necessity of legislation on the leper question. Six lepers were found begging in the municipal market. Four escaped, but two were arrested and brought before the magistrate. They were in such a state that the natives would not approach them, and they were not taken into court, but were placed under a tree outside, while the magistrate conducted the trial from the verandah. The magistrate held that he could not compel them to go to a leper asylum, and sentenced them to one day's imprisonment."

That the communicability of leprosy has been accepted not only by public opinion but by nearly all the leading leprists of the day, is shown by the quotations appended below, but we still hail with satisfaction all investigations which may be added to the evidence already obtained by able experts in the great leper centres as to the possible origin and causes of the disease. We note that nearly every living expert is in favour of segregation, and that the Governments of Norway and Hawaii (in which countries the disease is particularly rife) have expressed absolute certainty on this point, and that in the former country the home cases of leprosy have decreased 75 per cent. since segregation began to be practised there thirty years ago. We also desire to call attention to the extreme importance of a recent Parliamentary paper containing Dr. Heidenstam's report on "Leprosy in Cyprus."

We are of opinion that longer delay in enforcing as far as possible the segregation of lepers in India is highly dangerous, for though the progress of the disease is slow and limited, yet it is sure, and the enormous number of lepers makes its advance (as shown below) very marked. Nor must it be forgotten that in former days the disease was in some degree checked by the cruel practice of burying lepers alive or drowning them.

We feel very strongly that an opportunity like that created by the present interest in the subject will probably not recur for many years, and we rejoice in the hope that the last decade of the 19th century will be signallised by beneficent measures framed to deliver our fellow-subjects from this terrible plague in the same manner that we in England were delivered from it 300 years ago by similar laws of segregation.

To use the words of Archdeacon Wright we "can conceive nothing which would in time more favourably impress the mind of India, or more forcibly move the hearts of its people towards our rule than a braver determination on the part of Christian England to show an earnest, tender care for the lepers of India, and, as far as possible, remove from it a malady which to its victim is a living death. What a glory for England to use throughout the world her vast power and influence, under the guidance of a loving wisdom, in order that the progress of leprosy may be arrested, and the leper-stricken be cared for and comforted. Would that we all felt more the holy truth :—Homines ad Deos nulla re proprius accedunt quam salutem hominibus dando."

We hear with satisfaction of the gift of one lakh of rupees by Sir Dinshaw Petit, for the purpose of erecting a leper hospital in Bombay, and of the promise of the Nawaub Junaghed to erect another for the province of Kattywar (both in commemoration of the visit to India of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor). We have little doubt that these good examples will be followed, when it is understood that the law of segregation has made these hospitals not only a blessing to the lepers, but a safety to the community, by the fact that the patients are no longer allowed to go in and out at their will for such purposes as begging, society and marriage. In support of our opinion as to the need of segregating lepers, we desire to call the attention both of the Government and of the public to the following quotations from the works of some of the principal experts in leprosy. They might have been largely added to, but are, we think, sufficient for the present purpose.

Dr. Vandyke Carter, of Bombay, who has long been known as one of the first and ablest writers on leprosy, and who has studied the disease, not only in India but in Norway, Italy, Greece, Palestine, and in the Islands of the Mediterranean, writes as follows :—

The direct communicability of leprosy is at least a good working hypothesis, considering the results of the strict segregation of the affected as set forth in the New Norwegian Statistics, for except upon such view no adequate explanation appears of that prompt and decided abatement of disease which these careful data show.

"The chief town (of a district in India) always represents a chief focus next the village immediately around are affected, and beyond these pass off, as it were, lines of leper localities in various directions which may meet and blend, or become continuous with similar lines in adjoining districts. At present I find hardly a single instance in which a leper village does not form either a focus or a park of lines or groups such as those now mentioned." Having continued the subject at length, this eminent leprist concludes with the following instructive remark :—"For myself all these data may be said to point to transmission of the leprous disease by human intercourse, that is, by contagion." Dr. Vandyke Carter makes the following suggestions :—"For permanent relief, lepers should be strictly isolated from the rest of the community, and amongst themselves the sexes kept apart; isolation of this kind being practicable at the homes of the lepers, but better carried out in asylums. Evidently this last method is the only one likely to check and lessen the disease.

Segregation is practicable in three modes, either separately or combined.

1. By erecting plain asylums at certain centres, each of which would be a refuge common to several districts, and a place of detention, under due management and supervision.

2. By founding leper colonies, or village communities mainly of the affected, who while allowed more liberty of movement, should yet be prevented from mingling with the peasantry around; hence still the need of strict supervision.

3. By requiring the strict isolation of leprous subjects retained in their homes at the express wish of friends.

For carrying out the above, in addition to funds, legislative authority is needed to take up the vagrant sick, to remove the sorely diseased who are insufficiently guarded at home, and at times to enforce continued isolation of the infected until medical sanction of liberty be granted. Such authoritative interference cannot at present be dispensed with, and sufficient precedent exists in several British enactments against small-pox and other contagious diseases of men and animals. Besides as analogous, special institutions already exist for the permanently disabled, the blind, and the insane; also in most civilised countries for those incurably affected with cancer and consumption."

Dr. Munro, M. D., C. M., late Medical Officer in charge of the Leper Asylum at St. Kitt's, West Indies, writes as follows:—"How far there may be necessity for segregation in the earlier stages of the disease may possibly be questioned, but in the later, the ulcerative stages, it is the undoubted duty of every government with the well-being of the population at heart to insist on such a measure. . . . ."

The segregation I advocate should include the entire separation of the sexes, except of those already married, and those only being allowed to live together if arrangements could be made for the immediate removal of any children born to them. Married rights, as far as the circumstances allow, ought to be considered."

Dr. J. D. Hillis, F. R. C. S., M. R. I. A., late Medical Superintendent of the General Leper Asylum, British Guiana, and author of "Leprosy in British Guiana," writes:—"From all parts of the world we have intelligence of the increase of leprosy. Is the cause of this satisfactorily accounted for on any other hypothesis than that of contact of the unhealthy with the healthy? I have had more than twenty years' experience of the disease, one-half of the time as Superintendent of the Largest Leper Asylum in the West Indies, and my opinion is that leprosy, in some manner we are as yet unacquainted with, is thus communicated, and that whenever lepers are allowed to congregate, and no attempt made at isolation, other cases will in due course assuredly arise, irrespective of hereditary tendency, peculiarity of diet, locality, &c."

Dr. Arning (the well known German Leprist) writes:—"My attention during my three years stay in Hawaii was naturally drawn to the *numerous* cases of leprosy among the *white* population. One case more especially impressed on me the danger of infection for all of us old residents, new comers, &c. A most healthy and careful member of the foreign colony contracted leprosy after a six months' stay at Honolulu. In a case of that sort one can hardly speak of predisposing influences of climate, &c."

Dr. A. M. Brown writes:—"It is contagious and transmissible in various ways, some of which are known. . . . It's sole medium of communication is seemingly by direct contact of man with man, and it is to the individual affected we ought to look for it, rather than to the race or country."

Mr. R. W. Meyer, the Superintendent for some years of the leper settlement at Molokai, a philanthropist of the highest intelligence, fully informed on matters connected with leprosy in the Hawaiin Islands, writes:—"Most medical authorities, as well as other observers, consider the disease to be communicable from man to man, also hereditary. That the spread of this scourge on these islands has been truly fearful is known to every one here, and that it would not have spread as it has done unless it were communicable, appears to admit of no doubt."

Mr. C. N. Macnamara (Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, to the Royal Westminster Opthalmic Hospital, and for many years a Student of Leprosy in India), writes:—"Leprosy does not spread by contagion in the ordinary sense of the term, nevertheless it is communicable. The difference between the meaning of these terms is exemplified by reference to typhoid fever or to cholera, neither of which diseases can be said to be strictly contagious, but they are both of them clearly communicable. . . . Isolation appears to have been the only curative or preservative means known for this malady (when England in the middle ages was invaded with leprosy). . which in the end disappeared without the assistance of medicine. . . . . They took the only really practical means for eradicating the disease from Society—that of enforcing absolute and strict segregation of the leper.

The segregation leprous patients would no doubt stop the spread of the disease now as it did in the Middle Ages."

Dr. Heidenstam (Chief Medical Officer in Cyprus) writes:—"My researches have led me to the conclusion that the leprosy is what should be termed an inocuable disease, inasmuch as the virus is transmitted into the system in the like manner as many other maladies, notably syphilis, anthrax, glanders, &c., but it has not the same action on all constitutions, nor in all circumstances of life, and is of a long, slow, incubation. . . My further studies and researches have not in any way altered this opinion, which I expressed (in 1884), and I am more than ever convinced that the direct cause of leprosy is simply solely due to the inoculation of the virus of a person affected into another up to that time free . . . I am inclined to believe that it only takes effect when the virus is allowed to remain in contact with the skin for a not inconsiderable period. This would explain the fact which appears otherwise inexplicable that where several persons have been in daily contact with a leper only a few have been affected.

Baron Oscar Dickson, of Sweden, in his recent memorandum to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, says:—"The Swedish as well as the Norwegian medical faculties determine the disease as contagious, and statistics point to the isolation as the sure means of stamping out the pestilence."

The following are some of the names appended to the above memorial:—

Peers.—The Dukes of Leinster and St. Albans. The Earls of Airlie, Arran, Darnley, Denbigh, Ducie, Iddesleigh, Jersey, Lindsay, Meath, Pembroke, Radnor, Rosslyn, Stanhope and Wharncliffe. Viscounts Bridport, Galway, Harberton and Halifax. Lords Blantyre, Egerton of Tatton, Kinnaird, Lawrence, Leigh, Lilford, Templemore and Walsingham. The Bishops of Chichester, Peterborough, Ripon, Rochester, and Wakefield.

Peeresses—The Duchesses of Westminster and St. Albans. Constance, Marchioness of Lothian, and Louisa, Marchioness of Waterforde. The Countesses of Airlie, Arran, Brownlow, Camperdown, Chichester, Darnley, Denbigh, Ducie, Jersey, Lindsay, Mayo, Meath, Pembroke, Portsmouth, Radnor, Rosslyn, Scarborough, Wharncliffe, Blanche, Countess of Airlie; Caroline, Countess of Seafield; and Georgina, Countess of Seafield. Viscountesses Galway, Halifax and Harberton. Ladies Balfour, Bloomfield, Egerton of Tatton, Kinnaird, Lawrence, Leigh, Lyttelton, Templemore, Sudeley, and Walsingham. Louisa, Lady Ashburton, Dowager Lady Lawrence, and Dowager Lady Westbury.

Members of the House of Commons.—Earl Percy, Viscount Lymington, and Viscount Wolmer; Messrs. A. A. Baumann; R. Dimsdale; R. W. Fowler; Lewis Fry; Theodore Fry; J. Johnston; Sir John Kennaway; R. Lethbridge; Edwin de Lisle; Hon. William Lowther; Jas. W. Lowther; James Round; Abel Smith; Mark J. Stewart; Howard Vincent; George Wyndham.

Members of the Medical Profession.—Sir William Aitken, M.D., LL.D. F.R.S. Professor of Pathology, Netley; Edward Arning, M.D.; Geo. F. Atchley, M.B. M.R.C.S.; Sir John Banks, M.D. K.C.B., Reg. Prof, Physician Univ. Dublin; John Beddoe, M.D., F.R.S.; Hawtrey Benson, M.D., F.K., Q.C.P., Sen. Physician City Dublin Hospital; Thos. Buzzard, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Sir Charles A. Cameron, M.K., Q.C.P., President of the British Public Health Medical Society, and ex-President R.C.S.J.; Henry Cayley, F.R.C.S., F.R.G.S., Professor Netley; Henry Gray Croly, F. R. C. S. T., President Royal Coll. Surgeons, Ireland; Geo. F. Duffey, M.D., Senior Surgeon, City of Dublin Hospital, Vice-President R.C.Q.P.J.; Professor P.L.S.J.; J. Dreschfeld, M.D., F.R.C.P.; J. Magee Finny, M.D., King's Professor of Medicine, School of Physic, Trin. Coll. Dublin; Edwd. L. Fox, M.D.; C. H. E. Godwin, Brigade Surgeon Netley; W. H. Harsant, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to Bristol R. Infirmary; John D. Hillis, M.D., F.R.C.S., (late Superintendent, Leper Hospital, Br. Guinea); D. G. Johnstone, M.B.; Sir Thos. Longmore, Surg-General, R.P., F.R.C.S., Professor of Military Surgery, Netley; Montagu Lubbock, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Henry Marshall, M.D., N.C. Macnamara, F.R.C.S.; Sir Morrell Mackenzie, M.D., W. Munro, M.D., Manchester; Sir J. Moore, K.C.J.E., M.R.C.S., (late Surgeon for Bombay); J. Lane Notter, M.P., Prof. Military Hygiene, Netley; Sir Geo. H. Porter, Bart., M.D., F.C.D., Surgeon to the Queen; Charles D. Prance, M. D., F.R.C.P.L., Sen. Physician, S. Devon and Cornwall Hospital; J.E. Shaw, M.B., Physician to Bristol Royal Infirmary; Philip C. Smyly, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Physician in Ord. to the Lord Lieut., Ireland; T. A. Spencer, M.D., Indian C. Service; Sir William Stokes, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Prof. Surgery, R. Coll. Surgeons, Dublin; E. Symes Thompson, M.D.; P. Watson Williams, M.B.; Chas. H. Wade, B.A., and R.C.P., London, M.R.C.S.; Thos. Webster, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; Ernest Wedmore, M.A., M.B., Cantab., M.R.C.S., Bristol R. Infirmary; A. H. Young, M.B., F.R.C.S., Manchester, and Dep. Surgeon Gen. Bostoch, C.B.

Scholastic.—The Headmasters of Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Marlborough, Winchester, Clifton, Repton and Newcastle, and the following Assistant Eton Masters:—Edward Austin Leigh, J. P. Carter, Sydney R. James, H. W. Mozley, S. A. Donaldson, Francis Traver, F. W. Cornish, T. Dalton, Arthur C. Benson, R. A. H. Mitchell, H. E. Luxmoore, H. E. W. Tatham, Arthur C. James, Henry Broadbent, P. Herbert Carpenter, D Sc., F. R. S., Arthur Cockshott, Frank H. Rawlins, E. L. Vaughan, R. W. White Thomson, C. Lowry, W. Durnford and J. M. Ayer.

Scientific, Professional, Social and Miscellaneous.—Miss Browne of Rosehill, Mr. Henry M. Stanley, Miss Dorothy Tennant, Professor Jowett, Professor Tyndall, Mrs. Abel Smith, Archdeacon Wright, The Marchioness of Tavistock, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mrs. Molesworth, Mr. Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. John Hare, Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Mr. Norman Forbes Robertson, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree, Mrs. Langtry, Mr. Arthur W. Pinero, Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. S.B. Bancroft, Lord and Lady Eustace Cecil, Countess Percy, The Marchioness of Stafford, Mr. Albert Grey, Lord Moreton, Madame Antoinette Stirling, the Hon. Ralph Dutton, Mr. Frederick Locker Lampson, Mr. F.W. Myers, Mr. Hamilton Aide, the Dean of Westminster, Mrs. Bradley, Lieut. Bradley, B.S.O., Mrs. H. Kingsley. Mr. Philip Burne Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kipling (Lahore), Mr. and Mrs. W. E. H. Lecky, Viscount Folkestone, Mrs. Baldwyn, Sir Monier Williams, K.C.I.E., the Dean of Gloucester, the Ladies Anne Campbell, Jane Dundas, Caroline Charteris, Clare and Agnes Feilding, Victoria Buxton, Harriet Warde, Mrs. Leslie Stephen, Sir George Tryon, the Rev. Dr. Butler (Master of Trinity College, Cambridge), Captain Elgeo, Viscountess Wolmer, the Master of Polwarth, the Hon. Mrs. Lowther, Mrs. A. Ross, Rev. W. Hay, M. H. Aitken, the Hons. Edward Feilding, Lawrence A. Brodrick, Emily C. Kinnaird, the Hon. Lady Buchanan, Mr. Herbert Arbuthnot, Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, Lady Monier Williams, Colonel Robert Bruce, C. B., the Hons. Mrs. Dutton, Dennison and W. G. Scott, Major Broadbent, R. E., Mrs. G. F. Watts, Rev. H. C. Squires (late of Bombay), Mr. and Mrs Oscar Wilde, Miss Mary Grant, Miss Florence Montgomery, Mr. William de Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lang, Mr. Wellesley Bayley, (Sec. of the Mission to Lepers in India), Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., Mr. G.F. Watts, R.A., Mr. E. Burne Jones, A.R.A., Mr. W. Holman Hunt, Mr. A. Gilbert, A.R.A., Mr. A. Jephson, R.A., Sir Frederick Burton, (Nat. Gallery), Mrs. R. Cholmeley, the Countess Grosvenor and the Hon. Mrs. Percy Wyndam, Rev. P. Lilly, M.A., Mr. Hamilton Aide, Mr. S.R. Chesterton, Mr. F. L. Wood, Miss K. Denny, The Rev. J. Manners, M.A., Miss A.G. MacInnes, The Marquis of Stafford, and the Hon. Miss Percy Wyndham.

Note.—Some of the memorialists have desired that the following remarks should be appended in a note as explaining more fully their hopes on certain points. They do not of course desire to express an opinion on details, but only on general principles. Therefore they would ask that such lepers as exercise the trades mentioned in the memorial, should be "dealt with," leaving it to the authorities to decide how far absolute segregation of *all* lepers is desirable, and whether there are stages of the disease when it is not communicable. The question also will arise of how to deal with well-to-do lepers, whose friends are able to care for them, and also to prevent their being a danger to the community.

They feel that the welfare of the unfortunate sufferers should be a prime object of the law, and that the utmost comfort possible, and the best medical care should be given to each leper. Also that no one should be segregated without the strictest investigation, or without evidence as to their condition being given by at least two medical men. All possibility of oppression should of course be carefully guarded against. It is hoped that the sites for hospitals or leper villages will be most carefully chosen, the frequent unhealthiness of disused villages being a well known fact.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., secretaries, managers, and agents of six of the local mills, held at their offices in No. 1 Forbes street, meetings of the respective shareholders of the mills, to place before them an account of their management for the year ending 30th June, 1890. The first meeting was held at 2-30 p.m., and the following ones at intervals of half an hour each.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company No. 1 Forbes Street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. Cotton, the chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June, 1890, was submitted:—

The statement of profit and loss shows that the Company's earnings during the past year amount to Rs. 1,35,893-6-4; of this sum your Directors have carried Rs. 47,850-1-2 to depreciation account, leaving a balance of Rs. 88,043-5-2, which they recommend should be applied as follows:—To *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ended December 31, 1889, Rs. 31,683-12 To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the six months ended June 30, 1890, Rs. 56,359-9-2. Total Rs. 88,043-5-2. Your directors have not set aside the amount usually carried to depreciation, but considering the large sums to the credit of depreciation and reserve funds, they consider the provision made this year is ample. The early part of the year was most unsatisfactory. Dear cotton and low prices for yarn prevented the Company from doing much more than paying its way, but the steady decline in cotton during the past few months has established a margin that is fairly remunerative. Cotton continues to decline, and the estimated earnings of the mill for the current month are rather over than under Rs. 30,000. At no time has the Company had any difficulty in disposing of its yarn, and at present all that the mill can produce until the end of September is sold at paying prices. The new mill has only been in full work since April, and the satisfactory result from its working fully justifies the obligation you undertook in sanctioning its erection. You have now 34,716 mules and 31,372 ring spindles in full work, and should the present margin of profit continue, next year's balance sheet will be a satisfactory one. The Company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 23,90,000, and the cotton stored in the godown at Colaba is fully covered.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the report; declaring a dividend; appointing Mr. J. D. Inverarity a director of the company; confirming the appointment of Messrs. J. Spinner and H. A. H. Payne as directors in the place of Messrs. Spinner and Gilbert, who proceeded to Europe; re-electing Mr. Gostling and Mr. Gilbert as directors of the company; and re-appointing Messrs. Lidbetter & Co. as auditors for the current year with a remuneration of Rs. 225 for the year. This concluded the business of the meeting.

THE LEOPALD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday afternoon at No. 1, Forbes Street, Mr. G. Cotton, chairman of the board of directors presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June, 1890, was submitted:—

The statement of profit and loss shows that the Company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 1,27,575-2-3. From this sum Rs. 38,723-8 have been transferred to depreciation account, leaving a balance of Rs. 88,851-10-3, which your directors recommend should be applied as under:—To dividend for the half-year ended December 31, 1889, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, Rs. 17,500; to dividend for the half-year ended June 30th, 1890, at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum Rs. 35,000, to reserve fund, Rs. 36,351-10-3; total Rs. 88,851-10-3. Your directors, after carefully considering the question of dividend, and bearing in mind the strong financial position of the Company, have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived to distribute a larger percentage of the profits to the shareholders. The proposed dividend will make 15 per cent. for the year, and, if this is sanctioned, the financial position of the Company will be as under:—To capital expenditure, Rs. 7,74,470-13-1; paid-up capital, Rs. 3,50,000; depreciation fund, Rs. 1,91,966-12-8; reserve fund, Rs. 3,06,859-6-1; total Rs. 8,48,826-2; leaving a balance of Rs. 74,355-5-8 for working capital. Your property is insured for Rs. 7,08,500, and the cotton stored at Colaba is also fully covered against fire.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report; declaring a dividend; confirming the appointment by the board of Messrs. J. Spinner and H. A. H. Payne as directors; re-electing Mr. D. Gostling as a director; and re-appointing Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. as auditors for the current year, with a remuneration of Rs. 225 for the year. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday afternoon at No. 1 Forbes Street, Mr. G. Cotton presiding in the absence of Mr. J. D. Inverarity, chairman of the board. The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June, 1890, was submitted:—

The statement of profit and loss shows that during the year the company earned Rs. 1,15,278-9-7. From this amount Rs. 63,747-8 have been carried to depreciation account, leaving a balance of Rs. 51,531-1-7, which your directors recommend should be applied as under:—To dividend for the six months ended December 31, 1889, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, Rs. 12,600 to dividend for the six months ended June 30, 1890, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 27,649-13-6 to reserve fund, Rs. 11,281-4.1; total Rs. 51,531-1-7. The past year has not been a very satisfactory one, but the decline in the price of cotton—a decline which is likely to continue, owing to good crop accounts from America, and the advance in exchange—has restored the old margin of profit, and it will be pleasing to the shareholders to know that at present the company's working is showing a fairly good return. This company has, notwithstanding the bad times the mill industry of Bombay has lately passed through, been able, in addition to paying a dividend for this half-year at the rate of 10 per cent., to put the usual sum to depreciation account and a substantial amount to the reserve fund. The company's yarns are in good demand, and all that the mill can produce during the next four months is sold at satisfactory prices. The mill buildings, machinery, stock of cotton and yarn at the mill are insured for Rs. 11,23,000, and the cotton stored at Colaba is also fully covered against fire.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report; declaring a dividend; conforming the appointment by the board of Messrs. John Spinner and H. A. H. Payne as directors of the company; re-electing Messrs. Spinner and Moore directors of the Company; and re-appointing Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. as auditors for the current year with a remuneration of Rs. 225 for the year.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and, the meeting terminated.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at No. 1 Forbes Street, Mr. George Cotton presiding in the absence of Mr. J. D. Inverarity, chairman of the board of directors.

The following report of the directorss was submitted:—

Your directors beg to submit the accounts for the year ended June 30, 1890. The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 69,127-5-8. Rs. 16,327-5-8 have been transferred to depreciation account, leaving a balance of Rs. 52,800, which your directors recommend should be applied as under:—To dividend for the half-year ended December 31, 1889, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, Rs. 19,800; to dividend for the half-year ended June 30, 1890, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum Rs. 33,000; total Rs. 52,800. The amount carried forward to depreciation is small, but bearing in mind the large sums set aside during past year to the credit of reserve and depreciation funds, amounting in all to Rs. 4,81,975-5-6, your directors are of opinion that the sum set aside this year is sufficient. Should this opinion be erroneous, a transfer from the reserve to the depreciation fund of the usual amount for depreciation can hereafter be made without altering the real position of the company. During the greater part of the year dear cotton and the low prices ruling for yarn left little or no margin, and it is only within the past few months that the company has been earning a dividend. Yarn, though in better demand, has not advanced in price, but there has been a considerable decline in cotton, and just now the earnings of the mill are satisfactory, being estimated by the agents at Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 16,000 for the current month. The company's yarns move freely, and the mill's productions for the next four months have been sold at remunerative prices. The mill buildings, machinery, stock of cotton and yarn at mill are insured for Rs. 11,90,500, and the cotton stored at Colaba is fully covered against fire. Messrs. Spinner and Gilbert having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. John Spinner and H. A. H. Payne were invited to join the board during their absence, and you will be requested to confirm their appointment. Messrs. Inverarity and Spinner retire under clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

The report and accounts were adopted and confirmed; and a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared, payable on and after the 18th inst. The appointment by the board of Messrs. John Spinner and H. A. H. Payne as directors in place of Messrs. Spinner and Gilbert, proceeded to Europe, was confirmed. Messrs Inverarity and Spinner, who retired, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Lidbetter and Company were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 225 for the year. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the same place, Mr. George Cotton presiding in the absence of Mr. J. D. Inverarity, chairman of the board of directors. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

Your directors beg to submit the accounts for the year ended June 30, 1890. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the earnings of the company for the year amount to Rs. 1,35,407-9-6. Of this sum your directors have set aside Rs. 76,646-6-9 to depreciation account, leaving a balance of Rs. 58,761-2-9, which they recommend should be applied as under:—To dividend for the half-year ended December 31, 1889, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, Rs. 21,448-10-9. To dividend for the half-year ended June 30, 1890, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 37,312-8. Total Rs. 58,761-2-9. The amount set aside for depreciation is slightly less than it has been the practice of the board to provide on this account, but considering that one-third the machinery in the mill has only been at work some fifteen months, your directors consider that ample provision has been made for the year's depreciation. The advance in exchange has materially improved the position of the company, as at to-day's rate of exchange (say 1s. 7½d.) the cost of remitting your sterling obligations, £47,500, would be Rs. 5,92,207-12-6, instead of Rs. 6,74,183-5-7, as provided for in the accounts, the difference (Rs. 81,975-9 1) being a clear gain to the company. Any further advance that may take place in exchange before the company's sterling obligations become due, will still further improve the company's financial position. During the greater part of ths year the margin of profit was very small, and it is only latterly that the mill has been working at fairly remunerative prices. The better margin has been established, owing to a considerable decline in cotton, and as there is no reason to anticipate any advance in the raw material, the coming year so far promises well. The agents estimate the profit for the current month at Rs. 20,000. Though trade has been bad, at no time have your directors experienced any difficulty in selling the company's yarn, and at present the mill's production is engaged up to the end of October. The mill building, machinery, and stock of cotton and yarn at the mill, are insured for Rs. 15,00,000, and the stock of cotton in the godown at Colaba is fully covered against fire. Messrs. Gilbert and Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. H. A. H. Payne and John Spinner were invited to join the board during their absence, and you will be requested to confirm their appointment. Messrs. Moore and Gilbert retire from the board under clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

The report and accounts were adopted and confirmed; and a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared, payable on and after the 18th inst. The appointment by the board of Messrs. H. A. H Payne and John Spinner as directors, in place of Messrs. Gilbert and Spinner, proceeded to Europe, was confirmed. Messrs. Moore and Gilbert, who retired, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Lidbetter and Company were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 225 for the year. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the same place, Mr. George Cotton, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

Your directors now beg to submit the accounts for the year ended June 30, 1890. From the statement of profit and loss it appears that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 26,093-6-3. This sum your directors have carried to depreciation account. The past year has been a most unsatisfactory one for the mill industry. Dear cotton and low prices for yarn during the first nine months, left little or no margin; and it is only very recently that the mill has been working at a profit. There has been a considerable decline in cotton, but yarn prices have remained much the same, so that the mill is now working at fairly remunerative prices the estimated gain for the current month being from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 13,000. Though trade has been bad, your directors have experienced no difficulty in disposing of the company's productions; and the mill is now under contract for the next three months at prices that leave a fair margin of profit. Your directors are pleased to say that the mill is now working very satisfactorily, the outturn and cost of production being more in accordance with other mule mills managed by the agents. An advance of Rs. 5,00,000 has been obtained on mortgage on the company's land, buildings and machinery. This places the company in a much better financial position, as it is no longer necessary to receive deposits against which a large reserve had to be maintained to meet probable withdrawals. Your building, machinery, cotton and yarn on the premises are insured for Rs. 11,90,000; and your stock of cotton at Colaba is fully covered against the risk of fire. Mr. Nowroji Maneckli Parveez, one of the mortgagees, was invited to join the board, and Mr. Chalk having left Bombay for a short time, Mr. Smetham was invited to take his place. You will be requested to confirm the appointment of these gentlemen. Mr. Gostling retires from the board in accordance with clause 89 of the Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.

The report and accounts were adopted and confirmed. The appointment by the board of Messrs. Nowrojee Manekjee Parveez and E. R. Smetham as directors was confirmed; and Mr. Gostling, who retired, was re-elected a director. Messrs. Lidbetter and Company were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 225 for the year. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE COMMITTEE.

(Continued from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)

MR. DAVIDSON (examined by the chairman) said he joined the service of the Government of India on October 1, 1874. He joined by nomination. When he joined he had read the prospectus sent to him. He would explain that he entered on the prospectus of 1871, which was altered after they entered the college. They objected to certain furlough rules contained in the original prospectus; the one year's leave in ten years' service was not to count for pension. They objected to those terms, and said they were not prepared to pass through the college, but would rather leave at once. Accordingly, the result was they were told they should come under more favourable rules. The prospectus of 1872 was not in print at the time their representation was made. With reference to the furlough rules the prospectus of 1871 will show they were given a lump sum for furlough pay. In the revised prospectus for 1871 they were told they should get one year's furlough after ten years' service, and as to the rate of furlough pay it was laid down that an officer proceeding on furlough, whose salary did not exceed Rs. 200 per month, should receive one-half of his salary, provided that it did not exceed Rs. 800, or £80, per annum. If the absentee's salary were above Rs. 200, and not exceeding Rs. 400, he might be granted an annual allowance of Rs. 1,300, or £130, and so on.

The chairman: What conclusion did you or do you draw from that?—Witness: That I was going to get my furlough pay in sterling at ten rupees to the pound. We had no objection to that, but we were not prepared that our twelve months' furlough at the end of ten years should stand for nothing; we were not prepared to accept service on those terms. He had been kept out in India a number of years because he could not afford to come home—because the Government of India distinctly refused to recognise his claim to furlough pay in sterling. He was still in the service of the Government, and therefore the pension question had never been raised, but he was given to understand it would be paid at the current rate of exchange, which was not the expectation held out. He asked the Committee to follow him through the first paragraph of the revised prospectus for 1871, which stated that all the students who passed successfully through the college course would be appointed to the Indian Public Works Department as assistant engineers, second grade, the salary of which is Rs. 4,200 (about £420 per annum). He reached India on Nov. 15, 1874, and he then found that his Rs. 4,200 was not £420, or anywhere near it, but £335. He further drew attention to paragraph 33 of that prospectus, in which he was distinctly told that his salary as Chief Engineer, first class, namely, Rs. 30,000, might be arrived at by taking Rs. 10 as nearly equivalent in value to £1 sterling. He was at present drawing Rs. 700 per month, or Rs. 8400 a year. He got furlough pay under those rules.

The chairman: Have you formed an expectation that your pension will be paid in sterling?

The witness said most certainly he had. He was distinctly told that ten rupees was equivalent to one pound sterling. He was in the college from 1871 to 1874, and in the 1874 prospectus the same statements were made.

The chairman: Was not the statement made you would have the option of drawing in India, but that Treasury payments in England would be made at the rate annually fixed.—Witness: I admit that, but I fail to see how I was to arrive at 1s. 4d., when I am told my salary is sterling, my furlough pay absolutely sterling. On Oct. 1, 1874, the Secretary of State gave me to understand the value of my furlough pay was virtually sterling money. My pension was also stated at half my salary.

By Mr. Buchanan: My furlough pay in sterling was acknowledged some time last year by a representation I made personally after I came home. I wrote to the Under-Secretary of State. I had previously sent my memorials from India which had failed to elicit any reply.

The chairman: It was given on the ground that the prospectus did amount to an undertaking to pay sterling.—Witness: That is so. I may point out to the Committee that representations by various gentlemen had been made repeatedly. I personally sent in a memorial pointing out the same facts, but I got no reply. Those memorials had to come through the Government of India, and I do not know how they reached the Secretary of State. When I go to the Secretary of State I got what I claimed previously.

Mr. Buchanan: Did I understand you to state that you are actually paid in India in rupees?—Witness: I do not think that is in accordance with my prospectus. I think, as far as he could do it, the Secretary of State ought to enable me to have a certain amount of *bona fide* salary at the rate held out in the prospectus.

By Sir William Plowden: The expectation held out to him was that three years after he went to college his salary would be worth £420, and if he arrived at the position of chief engineer the position would be worth £3,000 a year. He had not been fortunate in his promotion. He was only in the third grade. Many men of the same standing were in the same position. He fancied the secret was that when they entered Cooper's Hill the Government of India could not afford to wait three years, and while they were passing through their course they filled up the department, and when they got out they found the rate of promotion laid down by the prospectus had been more or less retarded by those who had been out a few years, and there was a block.

Mr. Fenner (examined by the chairman) said he entered the service of the Indian Government in 1861 by competition in London. He was one of the class of engineers known in the public service regulations as "Stanley Engineers." He had a covenant, but nothing was mentioned in it with regard to service generally, the only thing was that after being formally appointed to a department he would be subject to the rules in force. The covenant taken as a whole related really to his probationary period. It simply stated in one part of it, when brought on to the active establishment, he would be entitled to the rights and privileges accorded by the rules and regulations of the Presidency in which he might be required to serve for the time being. He had not been able to get a copy of the covenant.

The chairman: You have no special ground beyond that stated by Mr. Read for claiming to be entitled to the sterling pension.—Witness: No; except that in the prospectus it was stated what our emoluments would be, and there was also a footnote that the pension would be £500 a year. He based his claim upon the argument that 10 rupees and £1 sterling were represented as convertible terms. He freely admitted there was nothing in the covenant on which to base it. At first he was only a third grade assistant engineer, but was afterwards brought direct into the second grade, the covenants in which were not quite the same as in his own. He was now under the more favourable leave rules granted in 1884, but not as regards furlough pay. He had all the advantages of those rules except the sterling furlough pay. The Cooper's Hill men from 1870 to 1874 got that, practically, he believed, upon the ground that in the prospectuses of that date there was virtually an undertaking to pay furlough allowance at that rate. He of course had not joined under that prospectus.

By Mr. Howorth: He was now superintending engineer in the Punjab, and subject to the pension rules of 1874. His great grievance was that when he entered the Service it was stated that he would be eligible for £950; now he was only eligible for £433. The rupee might fall to eight annas and he might be practically pensionless, or not able to afford to retire. This question greatly affected promotion. Superintending engineers were on the Government of India list; the others on the provincial list. Of course when a senior superintending or chief engineer retired from the provinces the promotion was given in the provinces. He (witness) would now have been chief superintendent if he had not spent five years in one grade, where he might say he was giving best service to the Government. His pension would now be 6,000 rupees at the current rate of exchange.

By Mr. King: When he entered the rate stood at 2s. 1d., roughly speaking. He never for one moment contemplated the fall that has taken place. All these different large departments of the State were first constituted then, and no doubt the idea of the framers of the code at the time was that the pension should have a minimum value of £500. At that time there was no power of drawing a pension at all in London. He was one of those who had become extremely discontented on account of the non-fulfilment of the first ideas. This agitation had been coming on for twenty-five years.

Mr. King: What prevented your leaving in 1869, when you had an offer of a very lucrative character:—Witness: The Duke of Argyll's dispatch, which seemed to lay down a better policy. It was in consequence of that dispatch that he remained in the service. There was no other department in which there was more possibility of waste and corruption than the Public Works Department. A little more or a little less zeal made all the difference. Its officers not only prepared the estimates for works, but were practically contractors to the Government. There were no *bona fide* contractors, and the Government depended upon them to carry out the works.

Mr. Dangerfield (examined by the chairman) said he entered the service of the Government of India in 1862, under nomination. Before he entered Government service he was in the service of the East Indian Railway as standing engineer upon their permanent establishment. He could hardly say under what contract he entered the Government service. He had simply a letter from a Secretary to the Government of India offering him an appointment if he choose to accept it and he undetstood that he accepted the appointment subject to the rules then in force, and he also knew of the promise of the Government to materially improve the condition of the engineers. There had been some improvement made, but not such as came up to the expectation of the engineers themselves. His case was so entirely different from the others that to enter into it fully he should have to go very much into detail. On the same lines as the other witnesses who had been examined he had noing to add to their evidence, at all events about the sterling pension. There were not many officers in a similar position to his own in the particular of being in possession of the better pension rules, but still being left under the unfavourable leave rules. He had no peculiar covenant with reference to the payment of his prospective pension at the present rate of exchange not shared by other officers. He had no special covenant as regards leave, but he was still under the unfavourable rules, and looked upon that as a great grievance. He was not entitled to count any of his furlough towards pension. He was on furlough at present entirely in consequence of his health. He could not say that the whole time spent on furlough was lost for the purpose of obtaining pension, but the unfavourable leave rules he spoke of did not allow him to take more than two years' ordinary furlough during the whole of his service. He might have longer furlough under medical certificate, but he was not certain that it would count for pension. It had never been formally settled. He presumed it would, but he was doubtful. Very few people understood the leave rules.

By Mr. Howorth: He joined as first-grade assistant engineer. There was a valuable pension fund in the East Indian Railway Service, which in many respects far superior to this, because here the benefits of the pension die with the recipient, and those of the provident fund did not. The pension absolutely dies if you die before entering on receipt. The pensions are very much better and the leave rules better on the guaranteed Indian lines. The furlough rule is one year in seven; that will give about three years in twenty. According to the rules he was under now he could not get more than three in the whole service of thirty years, and the rules contain irritating restrictions.

Mr. Thomas Ellison (examined by the chairman) said he entered the service of the Government of India in 1874, from Roorkee College, by examination. He entered subject to leave and pension rules then in existence. He had nothing to add to the evidence already given as to the depreciation of the rupee. His grievance was being excluded from the new leave rules granted in 1873, and also from the improved pension rules granted in 1874, as he understood, to the department as a whole. He had no share in the rules of 1874 at all.

The chairman: Why are you excepted?

The witness said he did not know. He had had no reason given him. He had memorialised the Government twice, and had had no reason given in either case. The Government of India said they were acting under the order of the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State's reply was that he was unable to comply with the request.

Mr. Owen (examined by the chairman) said he entered the service of the Government of India in 1861 after a competitive examination. He was a Stanley engineer.

The chairman: What have you to add to what has already been told the committee?—Witness: I have simply to state I was attracted by an advertisement offering an appointment as civil engineer. I tendered myself for examination and passed and proceeded to India. On my arrival in India, I found my conditions of service in many ways not so favourable as had been represented in the prospectus. I am what has been described by Mr. Read as one of the discontented engineers. I stopped on for some time hoping for better regulations. The promise made in 1869 certainly satisfied the department for some years.

The chairman: You have had improvements made in your condition?—Witness: Very slight indeed because what has been given with one hand has been taken away with the other.

The chairman: Have you nothing to say as to the value of the rupee in addition to what has been put already before the Committee—any special ground of complaint?—Witness: I have only to say that the depreciation of the rupee has greatly stopped the prospect of promotion

Mr. Buchanan: You do not consider the Government have broken faith with you?—Witness: I think they have broken faith as regards our emoluments. In the prospectus it was mentioned that £500 was the equivalent to 5,000 rupees and £400 of 4,000.

Mr. Urquhart (examined by the chairman) said he entered the service in December, 1868, by competitive examination at the India Office as a Stanley engineer. He wished to reiterate what Mr. Fenner had said as to the discontent prevailing amongst a great number of men in the same position in the department with regard to these different rules of service, pay, and pension.

Mr. Greer (examined by the chairman) said he joined the service of the Government of India in September, 1872, as a subordinate from Roorkee College.

The chairman: Have you anything to add to the evidence given by your colleagues?—Witness: Only that my case is worse than theirs. I was at the college twenty-two months. I served thirteen months before. I have had two years and six months' sick leave on half-pay. I have served six years and four months altogether, which does not count for pension, in a service of eighteen years and four months.

[Mr. G. M. Drury, by the permission of the chairman, handed in the following statement as an appendix to the evidence he gave when examined last week:—

I was asked by one of the hon. members of Committee, on Thursday last, when under examination, what my pension would amount to on my being compelled, at the age of fifty-five, to retire from Government service, but on the spur of the moment I was unable to reply. Had I been prepared for this question, I should have answered it as under:—

"Having joined the Government service at the age of thirty-six years and six months, I shall at the age of fifty-five have put in nineteen and a-half years' service. Out of this period three years and two months' sick leave, which I have been compelled to take (some portion on half-pay, some on quarter-pay, and some without pay), owing to a serious illness brought on in the discharge of my duties, will be deducted, making my pensionable service sixteen years and four months. I should, therefore, I believe, receive sixteen-sixtieths of my average pay (Rs. 1,000 a month) for the last five years of my service, or Rs. 3,200 a year, which, at the present official rate of exchange, would give me £226 13s. 4d. per annum. This amount, however, being the maximum, would, I understand, be subject, at the discretion of the Government, to further reduction, as maxima pensions are only paid for extraordinary service (vide Sir Charles Wood's dispatch, No. 205, of Dec. 18, 1862).

"I am therefore in doubt as to whether I should receive even this small recompense for my thirty-two and a half years' service, thirteen years of which was spent on the East Indian Railway, a Government guaranteed line, and therefore a semi-Government service, and nineteen and a half years direct under the Government of India.

"I may mention that any increase of pay which I may be fortunate enough to obtain between now and the age of fifty-five will not increase my pension, as the amount above named is the maximum."]

The Committee adjourned till Thursday.

The Committee resumed the inquiry on July 17, the members present being Sir John Gorst (chairman), Viscount Browning, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Bristowe, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Howorth, Mr. King, Sir William Plowden, and Sir Stafford Northcote.

Mr. Stanley de Brath was the first witness. In reply to the chairman, he said that he entered the service of the Government of India in 1877, being one of the young men nominated in that year, and gained his appointment by competition.

The chairman: I believe your claim is for sterling pension?—Witness: Yes.

The chairman: Is your claim for sterling pension made upon the verbal representations made to you at the Indian Office?—Witness: No, I should say it is based upon the promises held out in the prospectus. I consider that the sterling quotations in my prospectus are at a variance with the despatches and other Government documents.

The chairman: Have you nothing to add to Mr. Jenkin's arguments upon those dispatches?—Witness: No, except as the dispatches bear particularly upon the Public Works Department.

The chairman: Well, now, when you got out to India were you one of the gentlemen who, as Mr. Read tells us, became discontented?—Witness: When I found my emoluments were quite £70 less than I had understood, and there was very little chance of rising in the department, I was naturally discontented.

The chairman: Were you induced to remain in the Service by the minute of Sir Andrew Clark and the dispatch of 1879?—Witness: Well, I and some of my friends decided to look for employment elsewhere if it could be obtained. Shortly afterwards the association was formed for the protection of the Civil Engineers, and when Sir Andrew Clark's minute came I concluded that the Government was taking action on the question that had been raised, and therefore it would be foolish to throw up my appointment.

The chairman: I think you are dissatisfied with your promotion?—Witness: It is a cause of dissatisfaction.

The chairman: Have you anything to add to what has been stated by many witnesses about the depreciation of the rupee checking promotion? Witness: I should like to state how severely it has operated in my own case. My case is precisely that of the men who went out at the same time; from the forecast of promotion sent out to the candidates at Cooper's Hill the men might reasonably infer that they would obtain the higher position in from sixteen to twenty years. I have now been in the Service thirteen years, and instead of being in the position my prospectus led me to expect I have only had one step of promotion in the whole of this time. The result is my salary, which was stated at £420 when I went out, is now about £450 at the official exchange of the year, and had I received the promotion which would naturally result from the Government of India's forecast I should have been drawing nearly £1,000.

The chairman: Have you anything to say to the Committee upon the subject of the leave and pension rules which has not been stated already?—Witness: I do not think the Committee are fully aware—I do not think it has been brought out in evidence—how hardly it bears on men who came home. On the last furlough I took my allowances after six years' service were actually insufficient to pay my passage out and home. I received only £175, which was not sufficient to cover the mere expenses of the journey.

Mr. Bristowe: I understood you had £70 less pay than you expected. How do you make that out?—Witness: In converting it at the current rate of exchange. Inasmuch as every Indian officer and native of England has to purchase many things at home, of course that affects the salary out there, so that, though I received the salary duly quoted in rupees, I found my drawings were considerably less than I had expected when I entered the competition.

Mr. Bristowe: I understood you expected promotion in two-and-a-half or three years. Have you any reference for that?—Witness: My only reference is to the tables of promotion stated in the prospectus which were sent to us in an amplified form. They were sent to us in the form of a leaflet. It is to be found on page 117 of the Appendix B 3.

Mr. Bristowe: Let me call your attention to the footnote: "From various causes the promotion in the past has been somewhat more rapid than may be expected in the future."—Witness: Precisely; the average was from two to three years. Making allowance for being somwhat less rapid, I have taken five years as the average.

Mr. Bristowe: Have you any extra evidence to show that you were entitled to expect pay in sterling?—Witness: Not beyond that of other witnesses. I took the prospectus as it stood; it never occurred to me it would be otherwise.

Mr. Bristowe: Your whole evidence is based upon the consequence of the fall of the rupee, which neither you nor the Government expected?—Witness: Yes; certainly.

Mr. Barbour: New regulations which affect promotion have frequently been brought in; the object of all of them is to encourage retirement, and so affect promotion. There have been no regulations produced which have been in themselves adverse to the Civil Engineers, and on more than one occasion favourable regulations have been brought in.—Witness: I admit that.

Mr. Barbour: As a matter of fact, you have interpreted what was put before you as absolute statements, and have expected too much from them.—Witness: I should not be prepared to confess that I have expected too much, because the emoluments were only to be got after severe competition, and we were most distinctly told both in Parliament and at the India Office that the Service was in all respects on a level with the Military Service. I do not think they are entitled to say we have interpreted the scale of payments too favourably. I think the Government might have relieved its servants from the consequence of the fall of the exchange, when it was stated in the prospectus pointedly that ten rupees were equivalent to one pound.

By Mr. King: I was induced to enter at Cooper's Hill under the advice given to me at the India Office. I was told that if I wished to be a Civil Engineer and work my way upwards in India I could not do better. I have had some military service. I was over the frontier in the Afghan war, and that was entirely military service.

Mr. King: Mr. Barbour asked you whether you had taken too favourable a view. In addition to what you said with regard to that, were there any despatches of 1869, and Sir Andrew Clarke's minute, which influenced your mind?—Witness: Not when I entered. The 1869 document was not known when I entered the Service. There was a statement that the two Services were precisely on a level.

Mr. King: It is not only a question of the depreciation of the rupee?—Witness: It is a question of the emoluments generally. At the same time, had the depreciation of the rupee not occurred, we should have put up with the other grievances.

Mr. King: Are you aware that even now there are young men who prefer the civil force to the military force?—Witness: I know there are.

Mr. King: Do you think the preference unwise?—Witness: I do. I understand the number of appointments are very small, and I can readily understand there are plenty of men to fill them. At the same time I know that many men at the colleges prefer to take private appointments.

Mr. King: If a young man were offered an appointment in the Royal Engineers, would you think him foolish not to accept it?—Witness: Certainly.

Mr. R. R. Menner (examined by the chairman) said he entered the service by competitive examination from Cooper's Hill in 1875. He expected to draw £420 at starting. He examined the prospectus of 1874, and thought anyone would gather from it that the rupee salary would be convertible into that amount sterling. He was a first grade assistant, in the same position as the last witness. He had had nearly twelve years of service.

The chairman: Have you anything further to state about leave and pension rules?—Witness: I am speaking on behalf of '75 men, and in the calendar published at Cooper's Hill when we entered no mention whatever is made of the rate of exchange, although it was introduced into the India Office prospectus. It was not introduced into the calendar until 1876. I felt bound by all the rules published in the Cooper's Hill College calendar, which is published under authority, and every student is directed to be supplied with it.

The chairman: We have heard from more than one witness that the men of 1874 are paid furlough pay at sterling rates. You claim that the '75 men should be paid sterling rates on the same ground?—Witness: Yes. My promotion has not been as rapid as I expected. I have had one step from the second grade to third, which brings me up to about what I expected to start with.

By Mr. Buchanan: The peculiarity of his position was this, that he belonged to the 1875 prospectus in which for the first time it was introduced that the payments would be at the rate of exchange for the year. That was not in the calendar. His principal claim was that he should be put upon the more favourable furlough pay of the 1874 rules.

By Mr. Bristowe: Although he joined the college in 1875, he did not enter the real service till 1878. Thirteen years' service had led to one step of promotion. They had not been superseded except by Royal Engineers. These went away after about fourteen years, came back and got the promotion.

Mr. Bristowe: Do you make out the Royal Engineers are unfairly placed over the Civil Service?—Witness: I think so. It was only just a chance I did not go into it myself. Had I known it, I most certainly should.

Sir Stafford Northcote: With reference to Appendix B 3, I should like to ask did you make any inquiry as to what the prospects of promotion were?—Witness: No, I did not.

By Viscount Baring: There are other engineers occupying the same position, but some after five years of service draw the minimum furlough of £500 sterling in England.

Mr. Maurice Leslie (examined by the chairman) said he entered the service of the Government of India from Cooper's Hill in 1872. He went to Cooper's Hill in 1872, and entered upon actual service in 1875.

The chairman: Will you tell the Committee what difference there is between your case and those heard on Tuesday?—Witness: It is exactly the same. I do not think it was made quite clear that it was from reading the prospectus of Cooper's Hill that we joined the service. On arrival in India we found out that by joining the Public Works Department through the corps of Royal Engineers we should have received the same appointments, or higher appointments and much better pay. It was a shock to many of us.

The chairman: Did you see that there were three young gentlemen last year who preferred Cooper's Hill to the Royal Engineers?—Witness: I have heard so, to my very great surprise. They cannot possibly understand what the service out there really is. We think they are exactly in the same position as we were—they are misled by the prospectus. Of course every officer who goes out to India from Cooper's Hill is going on a prospectus about three years previous to the time he goes out. These men must have been misled.

Mr. King: With regard to these men who declined to join the Royal Engineers, had they joined the Royal Engineers they would be liable to go anywhere; they might have been sent all over the world.—Witness: I think so. A person seeking an Indian position could not be certain of securing it though the Royal Engineers. *(To be continued.)*

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

ONE of the greatest difficulties connected with field artillery fire, writes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, is the "observation" of effect. Under the greatly improved system of gun-practice which has been introduced during the past five years, efforts have been made to train officers and men to form correct estimates of the distance of the burst of shell. Under varying conditions of light and configuration of the ground surrounding the target, the correct judgment of this distance is often a matter of considerable difficulty. Good eyesight and special training are alike necessary to qualify gunners as "observers of fire." The orders for horse and field artillery practice recently issued contain a very excellent suggestion, emanating from Colonel W. W. Murdoch, the energetic commandant of the practice-camp at Okehampton. It is proposed to simulate bursts of shell on glaze or in the air by means of petards, which can safely be used on the ordinary drill-ground, thereby enabling batteries to train their observers before their annual gun-practice, so that, having attained a certain proficiency, their decision at gun-practice would be more trustworthy. The great importance of rapid and accurate artillery fire can scarcely be over-estimated. It was a statistic of the Franco-Prussian war that the steadiest troops were thoroughly broken by the second well-burst shrapnel-shell. The introduction of the magazine rifle rather enhances than depreciates the value of well-served artillery. This new idea ought, therefore, to prove of far more importance than may at first sight be supposed.

We have not seen any notice of a little incident which in its way had a moral, and furnished amusement to some, and the reverse to others concerned, writes the same paper. The admirable Sirdar of the Khedive's army, not very long ago, marched out from Cairo and encamped his forces under the shadow of the Pyramids for camp exercise. Whilst he was out there, the commander of the British garrison one fine morning gave the Sirdar two hours' notice that he would move out and attack him. Somehow or other, Grenfell did not take proper precautions in time, for at 4 a.m. Dormer appeared with the Irish Rifles and the Dorsetshire, and in a few minutes spoiled the Egyptians, taking camp and all prisoners. The Egyptians did not expect to be molested for another hour, and they took no pains to guard the Pyramid road beyond sending a native officer out, who was at once taken prisoner. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ!*

It is to be hoped that Admiral Colomb will not accept the Treasury offer of an additional £2,000 for his application of the flashing-light system to the use of naval signals, observes a Service paper. By making an offer the Government recognises his claim, and now the question is,—Why should naval officers not be as well paid for their services as other people? The following list of rewards paid of late years by Government to inventors is instructive :—

Major Baddeley, for a musket band		£1,600
Mr. Snider, for conversion of the muzzle-loading rifles into breech-loaders		15,000
To his widow, additional		1,500
Major Moncrieff, for his system of disappearing carriages (and £1,000 a year while perfecting them)		15,000
Mr. Frazer, for reducing pieces of coiled guns (and the post of Deputy-Superintendent of Gun Factories)		10,000
Sir W. Palliser, for system of chilled projectiles	£15,000	
Tubing cast-iron guns	7,500	
Altering breech-screw of guns	1,500	
(And a Knighthood)		24,000
Mr. Vavasseur, for copper-bands on projectiles		10,000
Mr. Brennan, for his torpedo, accepted for military purposes after its condemnation by the Navy (and £1,500 a year, which he is still receiving)		110,000
Major Watkin, for his range-finder (and £1,000 a year for ten years)		25,000
Admiral Scott, for iron gun-carriages in use in the Navy		6,500
For system of protective decks and sponson ports adopted in all modern cruisers		Nothing
Admiral Colomb, for flashing-light signals, in use by every ship and coast-guard station		1,000
Now offered in addition		2,000

Even to persons incapable of forming an opinion as to the relative value to the country of the above inventions, the difference in the amounts must present significance; those who are competent to judge simply see in them examples of the iniquity of interest overriding justice.

Major G. S. Clark, R.E., has raised a most important discussion in the *Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution*. His object, according to a home contemporary, is to prove that no adequate return is likely to result from the lavish expenditure incurred in the use of submarine mines. Citing some examples in detail from the last American war, and others from the Franco-German war, Major Clarke brings forward some cogent arguments. The conclusion deduced from his reasoning is summed up as follows :—"Every advantage claimed for submarine mines may conceivably exist, but there is at present no war experience which indicates their universal suitability to the needs of Great Britain. It is somewhat remarkable that, as a nation, we appear to have been chary in adopting an arm which now threatens to be regarded as of general application." A further instalment of the paper on "Submarine Mines in Relation to War" is to appear in the same journal. The first portion, however, affords ample food for reflection, and it will be interesting to hear what "the other side" has to say on the subject.

If Mr. Labouchere could have his way, thinks the *Broad Arrow*, some of his changes in the army would be rather sweeping. His last proposed innovation, we observe by this week's issue of *Truth*, is that private soldiers should be permitted, when on furlough, to wear plain clothes. We have always understood that the chief argument against officers wearing plain clothes, used by those who are averse to the custom, is the score of expense. If, therefore, it is expensive for officers to have several suits of the ordinary civilian garb in addition to their uniform, it is a little difficult to understand how private soldiers could possibly find the money to pay for plain clothes. But even if soldiers had the wherewithal to buy a suit of the ordinary mufti, we would like to ask Mr. Labouchere where could these articles be kept; as, if they were left in the barrack-rooms with the other things which belong to the soldier, we imagine it would lead to much crime in the shape of absence and theft. Further, any men who wished to get out of barracks and sell their kit and afterwards desert, would find themselves greatly assisted by having numerous suits of plain clothes quite handy. *Truth* appears to think that the privilege of officers wearing plain clothes is one "that has grown up without any official sanction, the Queen's Regulations making no distinction between different ranks as regards the wearing of uniform." Before this was published, Mr. Labouchere might have referred to the book he has mentioned, and he would then have seen in section XII, para. 6, that officers are only directed "to wear their prescribed uniform when on duty, but plain clothes may be permitted for the purposes of recreation," and that this privilege is also extended to certain warrant officers.

The Barham went out for her steam trial on the 9th ult. in the Solent, inside the Isle of Wight. The engines worked well, and the vibration was by no means excessive. The contract natural draught power to be developed is 3,500 horses. After steaming for an hour with open stokehold, it was closed down, and the fans supplied a slight air pressure, but this was still considered natural draught for locomotive boilers; the pressure of steam was 140 lbs. to the square inch, and the indicated horse-power attained was 3,700, when the tubes began to leak, and then some rivets in one of the boilers started, and, as the leakage threatened to put the fires out, the trial came to an end after two hours' steaming, and the Barham returned into harbour to make good defects. No day has yet been fixed for the resumption of the trials. The Barham's six boilers are very similar to the four on board the torpedo gunboats of the Seagull class, and, like them, are not strong enough to develop the contract forced draught power, which, in the case of the Barham, is 6,000 horses. In both these classes the Admiralty appeared to think that they had discovered an easy road to great power with small light boilers, but they find that they must stick to sounder engineering. The engineers-in-chief at the Admiralty have been, no doubt, admirable engineer officers, writes a service paper, but the duties of an engineer officer in the Navy are essentially of a routine, and not of an inventive nature, and consequently the Admiralty might possibly, with advantage, get their engineer-in-chief from civil life.

There is at last something definite as to the coming autumn Naval manœuvres. Appointments of officers were made on Tuesday (15th ultimo) to the ships to be engaged. Over and above the Channel fleet there will be commissioned in the Sheerness command the Arethusa, Cyclops, Grasshopper, Hydra, Medea, Medusa, Mersey, Mohawk, Narcissus, Northampton, Tartar, and six torpedo-boats; in the Portsmouth command the Barrosa, Galatea, Glatton, Hero, Iris, Minotaur, Traveller, and eight torpedo-boats; in the Devonport command the Black Prince, Conqueror, Fort, Gorgon, Hecate, Inconstant, Racoon, Spider, Thames, and ten torpedo-boats; while the Ajax, Audacious, Belleisle, Hotspur, Invincible, Iron Duke, Neptune, Northumberland, Shannon, and Triumph will be strengthened in officers. It is a sorry thing to see so many vessels all but useless, and fighting ships put forward as such in this latter half of 1890, writes the *Daily Chronicle*.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

ANOTHER week in waterproofs. The "dripping June" that "brings all things in tune," may have been an excellent thing for growers of swedes and mangolds, but it has extended into July, and the result to cricket clubs has simply been disastrous. One of the few things that are certainly known about Shakspere is that he knew nothing about cricket, for the very excellent reason, probably, that, like the electric light in the time of Guy Fawkes, or gunpowder in the days of Homer, "it was not invented." But it is certain that the poet must have had some knowledge of the climatic conditions which prevail in some of our counties, or he could never have told us that "the rain it raineth every day." This is a fact which, so far as we are aware, has hitherto escaped the notice of the legion of commentators, and we place it unreservedly at their disposal. It gives a "local colour," so to speak, to the clown's song in "Twelfth Night" which should be invaluable to future generations of Malones and Steevenses.

But to resume. It is possible to be too hard on the weather even in July, and it cannot be denied by the truthful historian that there were some hours during the week ending July 12th in which cricket, of a certain kind, was possible. Thus, the return match between the Gentlemen and the Players made some progress on Monday and Tuesday, and the professionals, if they desired to win the match, had reason to be grateful for the storms that swept over London on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning and rendered play impossible. Mr. A. G. Steel failed with the bat, but the ground favoured his bowling, and he captured five wickets for 13 runs—a fact which does not lessen our regret at this famous cricketer's persistent absence from the Lancashire county team. Mr. Steel is one of the best men "for his side" that ever wore flannels, and a Lancashire team without him is manifestly not what it ought to be and might be. Frank Sugg again failed, but he was probably feeling the effects of the indisposition which disabled him on Thursday. The two elevens were about the strongest that could be put in the field, and, given fine weather, the match would have been a thoroughly interesting one.

The Australians have played two good innings against Leicestershire and Gloucestershire; and at last one of them, Trott, has topped the century. That fine but somewhat unreliable batsman, S. Jones, made 98 in the Gloucester match, and the western county has greater cause than ever to lament the absence of good fast bowlers. An eleven might be made up from Gloucestershire and Derbyshire that could hold its own against any in England. Mr. Murdock is reported to have said at Leicester that he still adhered to his opinion that the team now on tour is "the strongest that has ever been sent over." He predicted that "when they showed their true form it would be seen that they were very powerful." The captain ought to know the capabilities of the men; but at present his faith in their prowess has not much basis of public form to rest upon.

At it again! Mr. Butler Hornby must needs go and run Briggs out when that all-round worthy was well set and two over his 50. To add injury to insult, in the attempt to get a perfectly unnecessary run, Briggs started an old sprain in the thigh. When will Mr. Hornby learn the worse than folly of running out better bats than himself? He is surely old enough to know better. This was, in the Lancashire and Yorkshire match, another illustration of the unfairness of certain drawn games. When the rain descended and the winds blew, Yorkshire, who had only made 83 the first innings, wanted 259 runs, and had but eight wickets to spare. The game, in all ordinary fairness, ought to have counted to Lancashire.

With regard to Yorkshire, it must be said that even allowing for the way in which the sodden wicket had been cut up, the batting was quite unworthy of their reputation. Mold was uncommonly fast, and made the ball break wonderfully; but the veteran Yorkshiremen ought to have made a better figure, and there can be little room for doubt as to the result had the rain held off. The Yorkshire fielding left little to be desired, but Peel was kept on rather too long, and Ulyett ought to have made more use of Tinsley and Mr. Whitwell. The amateur has a curious delivery changing the ball from left to right and giving his arm an awkward twist at the last moment; but he puzzled some of our batsmen, and will make a larger mark hereafter. Ulyett seemed unable to bowl a straight ball, although he had plenty of speed. Tinsley is one of a family, it seems, that play for Yorkshire and Lancashire, with a "residence" in this county. Both are good cricketers, but not first-class as yet. We can congratulate Yorkshire on having two splendid fielders in Messrs. E. Smith and Whitwell.

Yorkshire, playing without Ulyett and Peel, had begun the week badly. Their old opponent, Derbyshire, inflicted a severe defeat upon them. Spofforth was playing for the victors, and his bowling greatly strengthens the team in a department which has for many years past thrown the batting far into the shade. With such a "colt" as Spoffort the county committee can dispense with Hulme; but they cannot, apparently, replace such batsmen as Woods-Sims and Docker. If they could, the Derbyshire eleven would be a formidable one indeed, and we should have to enlarge at once the ring fence in which the first-class counties are now enclosed. Bagshaw, the Baresley professional, played for his county against Yorkshire, and acquitted himself with credit.

The match between Notts and Kent afforded a great surprise. The Notts bowlers were unable to make any impression on Mr. W. H. Patterson, and that modern "Lion of Kent" carried out his bat for a magnificent 123, Alec Hearne and Mr. Wilson rendering him most valuable support. The Kent captain of course declared the first innings closed, the score being 252 for three wickets; and Notts made a rather inglorious display before the rain drove the men off the field and put an end to the match. Bombardier Barton clean bowled both Scotton and Shrewsbury, and Martin accounted for Barnes and Mr. Dixon. Both the Kent-Notts matches have been drawn.

The Australians, but for the accursed rain, should have won easily against Gloucestershire. Once more it is little short of moral robbery to say that when Gloucestershire had only four wickets to fall and wanted 174 runs to save a one-innings beating, the game doesn't count to the Australians. But the non-finish was partly the fault of the latter in conjunction with W. G. Surely he and Murdoch, in the face of the uncertain weather, ought not to have allowed such heaps of time to be cut to waste and thus to have discounted the possibilities of finishing the match. The Australian score was eight runs over the score squared. In less mathematical language, 408—far the highest innings of the tour thus far. And the match was memorable for Trott's scoring the first 100 and for Jones at last giving a taste of his true form and getting within two of his first 100. Of course, the Gloucestershire bowling is rather small potatoes, and when the Australians had to face the Players this week they could only muster 91 and 161. At all points the English professionals outdid them. Even in the fielding, whereat during the Australians' two innings, not a chance was missed by the Players.

And whilst I am still harping on my child—the magisterial decision of drawn games—let me give birth to another. Why, in the name of common sense, should not the rule that obtains in regard to one-day matches as to the leaders on the first innings being winners, be extended to three-days' contests? The chief object of the game is to find out which is the better side; and though I admit that on the doctrine of averages that discovery is likely to be more certain the longer the two are contending, yet it surely can be made within the space of an innings apiece.

The Eton and Harrow match this year, *e. g.*, might just as well have been decided on the first innings, and so, for the matter of that, as I contend, might any game in which the two sides go once a-piece to the wicket. The more especially in the case of the Schools match, as it was limited to one day. The "features" of the Eton and Harrow contest were the admirable batting of MacLaren, who certainly ought to have a chance of being run out by Mr. Hornby for Lancashire; the over-slow play of the Eton boys at the beginning of their innings; the excellent batting and hitting of Brewis and Pilkington, by whom all the Eton professionals swear; the success of Peebles' lobs (shades of V. E. and I. D. Walker!); the wonder that Butler, of Harrow, was put in so late; and even greater wonder that Forbes, who bowls in what the country people call a shuttey-eyey fashion, ever hit the wicket at all. "So bowls he as one that fighteth the air."

Although Surrey went down before the Antipodians in the first match, I shall be very much surprised if the tables are not turned this week. To begin with, a certain turner of tables, C. B. to wit, will possibly stand out of the match. He is another victim to strain, and will want to be in his best form for Monday next against England. Jones's leg is none too well, and Blackham's hands have been rather severely knocked about. Then the Surrey team will be on their mettle, and if none of the wildness in selection of them that has recently been rampant obtains, I think they will win.

But what has induced the selecting committee to knock Abel out of the recent matches? There may be possibly two opinions as to giving Henderson a rest, or even as to leaving out either Bowley or Beaumont. But to me there appears to be only one opinion as to the unwisdom of omitting Abel. Great wit to madness sure is near allied, and so let us not be too hard on the Surrey committee. The more as I see that in their published twelve to-day Abel re-appears.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—I learn that the increase of the peace effective, as announced by the Minister of War, is being quietly brought about. Each company and squadron, I am told, is to be augmented by twenty men, and this will make a total of 30,000 men for the whole army. In Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Galicia the addition has already been effected, and before the autumn is over the whole 30,000 will be with the different regiments. The change is to be brought about by a restriction of the numbers on leave, and not by enlisting recruits.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the same journal writes:—The Black Sea Fleet, which has been considerably augmented during recent years, is to be still further increased. The construction of four more large war vessels has been ordered at Sebastopol and Nikolaief. The *Politiken* learns that the Russian Minister of Marine has ordered 400 12-in. guns from the Putiloff factory in St. Petersburg.

THE POWERS AND AFRICA.

Negotiations are now being carried on between Great Britain, Portugal, and France, which, as supplementary to the Anglo-German Agreement, are likely finally to settle the partition of Central Africa among the European Powers. According to the arrangement which (says a *Times* correspondent) it is probable will be agreed to between Great Britain and Portugal, Portuguese West Africa will, on the south, march with the northern limit of the German sphere and will extend as far east as the Upper Zambesi, which here has a north and south direction. To the east of this, between the Upper Zambesi and Lake Nyassa and the Upper Shire, Great Britain will be supreme, her sphere including not only Lake Bangweolo, but probably also part of what is known as Msiri's Kingdom. The Ruo will still remain the division between the two spheres on the Shire, and special arrangements may be made about the Shire Highlands, though those who know the region best think that these might be abandoned without any great loss to British interests. The Portuguese claim to the north bank of the Zambesi beyond Tete will be conceded and the claims of the British South Africa Company on the south side of the river will be maintained. The Portuguese will be allowed to maintain a station at Zumbo, though the territory between that and Tete will be British. To the east of Lake Nyassa, the Portuguese will be given a free hand, and certain other concessions may be made, in return for which Portugal will grant the free use of a route by the Pungwe river, whose mouth forms a good harbour, and which will give access through Munica to Mashonaland—a concession which will obviate the necessity of using Lobengula's country as the sole route to the northern territories of the company. That the proposed arrangement has reached a hopeful stage seems evident from the fact that the gunboats which left England some time ago for the Zambesi have for the present been detained at Zanzibar.

With regard to France, the negotiations are not so far advanced. Already a satisfactory delimitation has been agreed upon from the Gold Coast northwards, leaving British influence undisputed in the east. In the ultimate arrangement the cession of the Gambia Colony may be included; it is now of little or no value to us, and if thus the Newfoundland difficulty can be settled, we shall obtain a very satisfactory equivalent. As to the application of the "Hinterland" principle to the French possessions, it is not so simple as some French journals would make out. The French Government will be more moderate in its expectations. If France has Algeria and Tunis on one side, England has the Niger Territories, including Sokoto, on the other; and the "Hinterland" of the latter must include Lake Chad and the Central Soudan. If a rigid division is insisted on, then the French "Hinterland" will end somewhere in the Central Sahara. Meantime the Niger Company should lose no time in seeking to extend its influence as far to the east of Sokoto as possible. Without interfering with our just claims on the Middle and Lower Niger and to the east, there is plenty of opportunity for give and take on both sides in Africa, and this should render a friendly arrangement between France and England in Africa quite feasible.

The French Government have published a correspondence, which commenced in 1884, between the representative of the Congo Free State and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The documents disclose an arrangement that, should the Congo Free State at any time desire to part with its possessions, France should have a preferential right of acquiring them. The last document is a letter from the Administrator of the Congo to the French Minister at Brussels, written in 1887, which states that the arrangement of 1884 never meant that the preferential right conceded to France could be set up against Belgium.

The *Temps* of July 15 states that as compensation for the establishment of a British Protectorate over Zanzibar France demands:—(1) That England shall expressly recognise the right of France to grant exequaturs to the foreign consuls in Madagascar. (2) That England shall cease to place obstacles in the way of free liberty of action for France on the Niger. (3) That the Anglo-Tunisian Commercial Treaty shall be terminated in 1896, similarly to the Treaty between Tunis and Italy. A semi-official note, however, declares the statement of the *Temps* to be incorrect.

A sort of "expose des motifs," or long detailed argument, by General von Caprivi, in justification of the Anglo-German Agreement, is to be published in Berlin after the Heligoland Cession Bill has been passed by the English Parliament.

Capt. Casati arrived in Rome July 14, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William is expected to return from his Norwegian trip to Wilhelmshaven about the 27th inst., whence he sails for England at the beginning of August.

The *Lothringer Zeitung* states that the Emperor William has acquired by purchase the Castle of Urville, in the Metz district, as well as estates at Les Menil and Chaussy.

According to the *Reichsanzeiger*, Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived in Kiel on business connected with the vessel of which he is captain and the statements connecting his visit there with the alleged illness of his consort, Princess Irene, are entirely groundless.

The Emperor's prize at the recent National Rifle Contest in Berlin was won by Herr Musch, of Meran, in the Tyrol. It consists of a valuable silver cup, accompanied by a diploma.

In an interview with the editor of a Frankfort paper, Prince Bismarck, after bitterly reproaching the German Press for its cowardly desertion of him, referred to his connection with the Emperor's plans in regard to the protection of workmen and the Labour Conference. According to the report, when the scheme was first submitted to Prince Bismarck, it was much more far-reaching than in the form in which it afterwards appeared. He was strongly in opposition to the plan, and did his utmost to induce the Emperor to modify it. The ex-Chancellor first suggested the idea of an International Conference in the hope that delegates would declare themselves against the workmen. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, having tried to impugn in one or two particulars the account of the interview, the writer of the report in the Frankfort journal upholds its perfect accuracy, adding that the ex-Chancellor further said, "I fancied that consideration for the State Council, as well as for Europe in general, would induce the Emperor to abandon the idea of his labour edicts." The interview in question has caused a gret sensation throughout Germany, it being seen that it cannot but widen the breach already existing between the Emperor and the ex-Chancellor, and perhaps even lead to painful incidents.

FRANCE.

The French National Fete was virtually begun in Paris on Sunday. The statue of Strasburg was decorated with flowers amidst great enthusiasm. M. Carnot was present at the singing of M. Matsenet's new "Cantata Federale" by 2,000 voices in the great square of the Louvre—a musical innovation. The same programme was repeated in the Machine Gallery on the Champ de Mars, some 30,00,000 persons being present. The most popular feature in the fete is always the military review, which was held on Monday (the 14th) at Longchamps. About twenty-five thousand men of all armes were on the ground, and, after going through a few simple manœuvres, they marched past President Carnot and the distinguished visitors. *The Standard* correspondent writes in terms of cordial commendation of the appearance of the French soldiery. The force on the ground consisted of about sixteen thousand infantry, with ten batteries of artillery and three brigades of cavalry, chasseurs, dragoons, and, cuirasiers. To this must be added the Polytechnic School, the Military School of St. Cyr, which makes up two battalions of foot and a squadron of cavalry; the Garde Republicaine, horse and foot and a battalion of the Fire Brigade. Brigaded separately, but forming part of the regular infantry on the ground, were four battalions of the Territorial Army. Entertainments were organised for the school children, the statues of Joan of Arc, Strasburg, and Gambetta were visited, and at nightfall the illuminations commenced. Most of the bridges were effectively lit up, some with pyramids of gas jets, others with festoons of oil lamps, and others with transparencies. The Place de la Concorda was a blaze of lights, the festoons being continued up the Champs Elysees. The avenues of trees on each side of the Seine were decked with Chinese lanterns, and between the Concorde and Jena bridges there was a so-called Venetin fete. In addition to all this and the gratuitous performances given at the Opera, the Comedie Francaise, Odeon, &c., alfresco balls were held all over the town.

As the President was returning to the Elysee on Monday, after the review, he was fired at by a man standing at the corner of a street; but the pistol contained only a blank cartridge. The man was immediately apprehended, and proved to be a madman, named Jacobs. On being interrogated it was found that Jacobs was an unappreciated inventor; he stated that his motive was to attract attention. Some weeks ago he sent an anonymous letter to M. Carnot, recommending his own arrest, and with the motto, taken from a dictionary of proverbs, "Etiam si omnes, ego non," being the phrase used by St. Peter.

Remissions of punishment have been granted in honour of the fetes to 577 criminals in New Caledonia, Guiana, and French prisons.

The fete was celebrated at Tunis on Monday with unusual enthusiasm on account of the adoption by the French Chamber of the bill admitting Tunisian products into Fance.

[The fete was also celebrated in London by a banquet in the Restaurant Brebant of the French Exhibition, over which M. Waddington presided.]

It is reported that the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, who was stricken with paralysis a few days ago, lies at the Grand Hotel, Paris, in a precarious state, although his medical attendant states that he hopes to bring his patient through.

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the Public Prosecutor, has been appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honour.

THE BALKANS.

The King of Roumania lately ordered that an investigation should be made into the alleged existence of a Russian service of political espionage in Roumania. The inquiry was conducted under the direction of the Prime Minister, General Mano, and it has led (the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs) to the discovery that officials in the Roumanian Post Office have been systematically bribed to open letters and to communicate copies of their contents to officials and agents of the Russian Legation at Bucharest. The letters opened were those addressed to persons designated by agents of the Legation. These revelations have considerably affected the social position of M. Hitrovo at Bucharest.

NOTICES.

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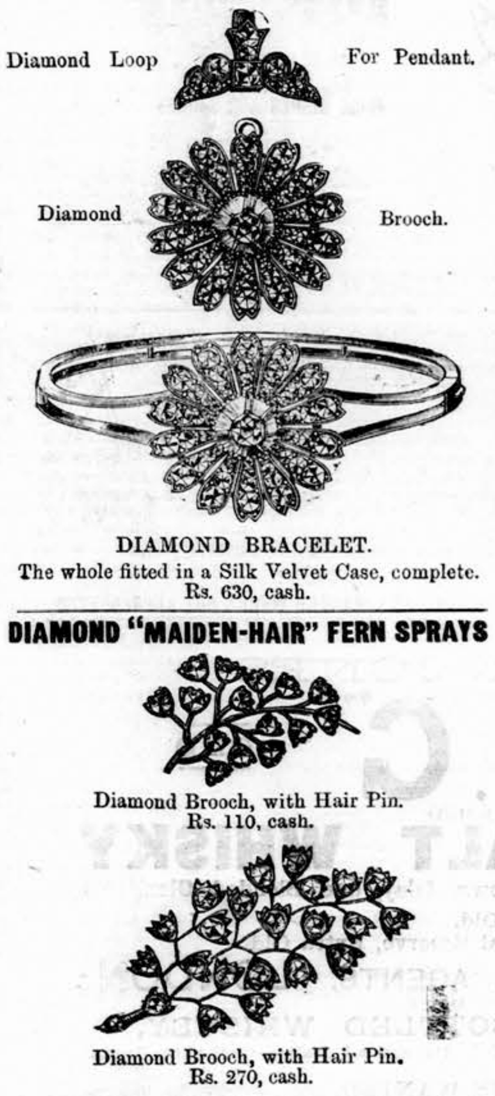

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Diamond Brooch, with Hair Pin.
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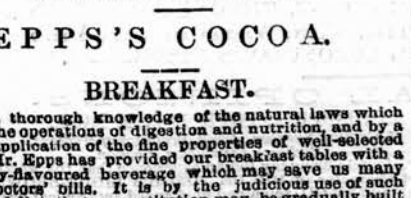

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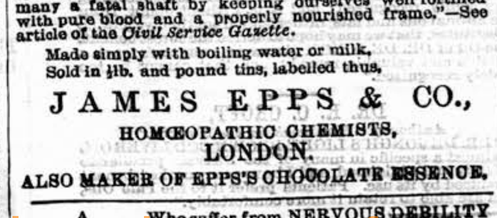

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BREAKFAST.

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JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Vigour, [illegible] Early D[illegible], &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, free upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

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CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!
To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.
USE PICKERING'S BLANCO
FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlet Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
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CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

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Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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SPECIALITIES:
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IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

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NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

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« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa« tient, and develops the appetite in a « most estraordinary manner. Con« sumptive patients experience a fee« ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.

« D' GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

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SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

FANCY JEWELLED WATCHES AND RING WATCHES.

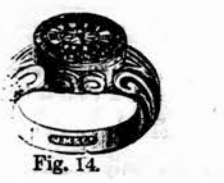

Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.

Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.

Marquise, Enamelled and Diamond, Key winder, Rs. 550.

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A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial ...	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch ...	850
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French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls...	500
Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅜ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes... ...	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter ...	950
A gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch ...	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.

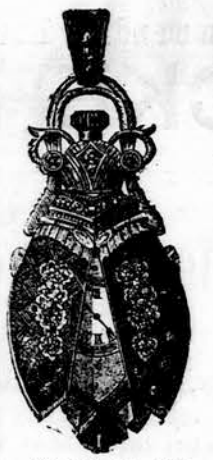

Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

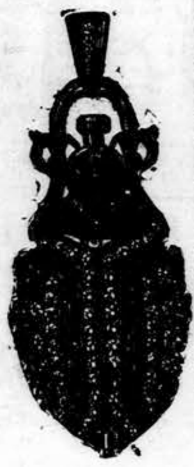

Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

	Rs.
A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds ...	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays ...	1,050
Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅜ inch diameter ..	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅜ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth ...	1,100

Detailed and Illustrated Price List also of cheaper Watches free.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA : Treacher & Co., Ld.

CALCUTTA : Cutler, Palmer & Co. ; MADRAS : McDowell & Co.—AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

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EXTRA "C.I.C" OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.

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ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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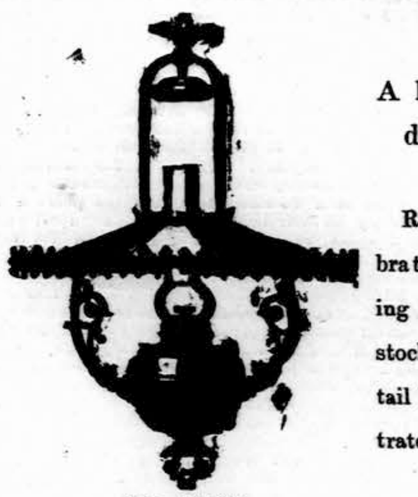

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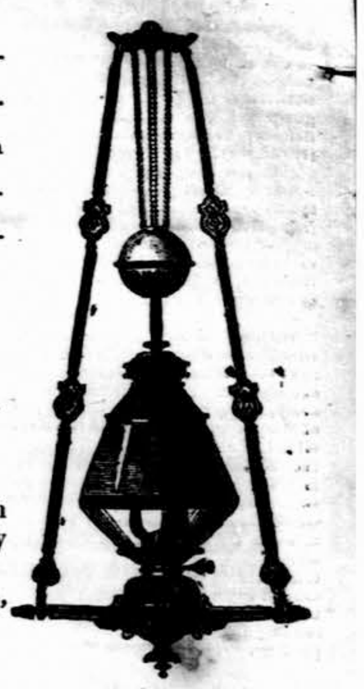

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